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NAKASONE, U.S. SENATORS DISCUSS TRADE FRICTION

OW200829 Tokyo KYODO in English 0807 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 20 KYODO -- A high-powered U.S. congressional delegation wound up a three-day visit to Tokyo Tuesday after extracting a commitment from Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone that he will do his best to ease trade friction between the two countries. The seven-member group, led by Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole, warned Nakasone that "time is running out" in the simmering economic dispute, exacerbated by Japan's persistent trade surplus with the United States. The group had a 30-minute meeting with Nakasone, followed by lunch at the prime minister's official residence before heading for Taiwan for the next stop on its two-week tour of Asia.

"I'm doing the best I can, as I have done in the past and will continue to do in the future," Nakasone told the senators, adding that he realizes the "seriousness" of the trade gap. The American senators, who warned of congressional pressure to act against Japan, also urged the prime minister to remove trade barriers and take concrete action to redress the trade gap, Japanese sources said.

"We want deeds, not words" Senator William Cohen (R., Maine) was quoted as telling the prime minister. "The time is running out," said Cohen, reiterating a message that the senators have delivered to the Japanese Government during talks with government leaders. In the breakfast meeting with Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Tuesday, Cohen was quoted as saying American legislators want to see action from Japan in "weeks, or months" and not the three-year time frame Japan set in an market-opening "action program" announced last month. Nakasone reassured the American legislators that the government plans to act "as soon as possible."

Dole, a Republican from Kansas, told the prime minister that Congress is facing mounting political pressure at home to redress the trade imbalance. Dole told Abe that Congress may take up retaliatory bills against Japan as early as this October. In a press conference Monday, the senator had also warned that Congress may override a presidential veto on protectionist trade bills if Japan does not take what he described as "quick and dramatic" action.

Despite their apparent differences, both Nakasone and the senators agreed the trade issue should not be allowed to spill over into the otherwise sound ties between the two allies. "The relationship between Japan the United States is a global partnership," Nakasone told the American senators. Dole agreed, saying the two countries share identical views in many areas of their relationship. The senators also seemed to have softened their rhetoric by the end of their talks with government leaders.

Senator Daniel P. Moynihan of New York, the only Democrat in the group, acknowledged that the United States also shares responsibility for its massive trade deficit, but the U.S. has limited power to resolve the problem. "We need your help," Moynihan was quoted as telling Nakasone.

Dole, who earlier in the visit delivered a sharply worded warning to the Japanese Government that the "protectionist pot is about to boil over," was also conciliatory, telling Nakasone that the senators had come as friends and not critics of Japan.

The senators, who arrived in Tokyo Monday after a stop in South Korea, will also visit Hong Kong and China before returning home.

Abe Rules Out 'Dramatic Results'

OW200323 Tokyo KYODO in English 0318 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 20 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe told a visiting U.S. congressional delegation Tuesday the United States cannot expect "dramatic" results in the next couple of months in narrowing the bulging U.S.-Japan trade imbalance. What is more important, Abe said, was to seek a direction that would lead to the U.S. trade deficit with Japan, expected to reach 50 billion dollars this year, going gradually down. The U.S. suffered a 37 billion dollar deficit with Japan last year.

Abe made the remarks in a breakfast meeting with the U.S. Senate delegation, led by Senate Majority Leader Robert Dole, a Foreign Ministry official said. The official, briefing reporters on the 90-minute meeting at the Iikura Guest House, said the American legislators pressed Japan to come up with concrete, effective measures to increase imports from the United States. Senator William S. Cohen was quoted as telling the Japanese hosts that the time frame American legislators have in mind is "weeks, or months." The American senators, who are currently on a four-nation tour of Asia, were unhappy about the series of market-opening measures, with Cohen describing them as "flowers without fragrance."

The American visitors said there was a sense of urgency, retaliatory legislation against Japan in the next couple of months, possible by October. [sentence as received] In a press conference Monday, Dole said with the present protectionist mood in Congress, even a presidential veto could not override protectionist bills unless Japan did something to quickly redress the trade gap.

Abe sounded pessimistic about any quick action, saying it is impossible to achieve a substantial reduction in the U.S. trade deficit with Japan in just a few months. Cohen, an influential Republican member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, expressed concern that trade friction could spill over into security arrangements, and hoped Japan would spend more on defense.

As Dole made clear in his news conference Monday, the American senators also told the Japanese side there is growing skepticism in the U.S. Congress on the effectiveness of a new round of multilateral trade talks to ease trade frictions.

Senators Meet With Keidanren

OW191333 Tokyo KYODO in English 1201 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 19 KYODO -- U.S. Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole said Monday that the Packwood-Danforth bill aimed at retaliating against Japan for what is claimed to be Japan's unfair trade practices is likely to be passed by U.S. Congress. The Republican Senator from Kansas, however, ruled out the possibility of the passage of the Rostenkowski bill, which is designed to impose a punitive 25 percent additional tariff on imported goods from Japan and other countries which have surpluses with the U.S.

Dole, who is heading a seven-member Senate delegation visiting here, made the statements to executives of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren). The U.S. delegation asked the nation's grouping of big businesses to help redress the trade imbalance between the two countries, Keidanren officials said. Keidanren agreed to tell the U.S. in writing what it can do about the request, they said.

Sen. Pete V. Domenici (R., New Mexico) expressed dissatisfaction with a three-year market-opening action program announced in late July by the Japanese Government, saying the package will not have immediate effects. He also urged Japan to take prompt action to expand imports of beef, cigarettes and semiconductors and liberalize such services as banking, shipping and law, pointing to increasing unemployment in the auto, steel and other industries in the U.S.

Dole said the Japan-U.S. trade friction was triggered by Democrats. He asked Keidanren to help ease the friction, as it is expected to affect a midterm election in the U.S. next year.

Auto Certification Panel Planned

OW191337 Tokyo KYODO in English 1300 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 19 KYODO -- Japan and the United States Monday agreed to set up a meeting of experts shortly to study bilateral issues concerning Japan's standard and certification systems for automobile imports -- an area regarded by the United States as one of Japan's nontariff trade barriers. The agreement was made when U.S. Secretary of Transport Elizabeth Dole met her Japanese counterpart Tokuo Yamashita. Dole called for Japan's auto certification system to be changed to a self-certification system as in the U.S., enabling U.S. carmakers to enjoy the same opportunities here as Japanese manufacturers are given in the U.S. Dole is with a seven-member U.S. Senate delegation led by her husband, Senate Majority Leader Robert Dole, now visiting Japan.

Yamashita refused to accept the U.S. request on the self-certification system, ministry officials said.

Dole also said the U.S. air transportation industry is at a disadvantage because the use of airports in Japan is limited at night and that sea transportation of cigarette and automobiles between the two countries is monopolized by Japanese vessels.

Yamashita replied that Japan's airlines are also subject to the regulation on the night use of airports and that the use of Japanese vessels by private traders is no concern of the Japanese Government.

Computer Tariffs To Be Abolished

OW200337 Tokyo KYODO in English 0333 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 20 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone agreed Tuesday to abolish all computer-related tariffs by next April in order to ease trade friction, International Trade and Industry Minister Keijiro Murata said. Murata told a press conference that Nakasone welcomed his proposal to scrap the tariffs during a discussion after the morning's cabinet meeting.

Japan will unilaterally remove tariffs on computer central processing units (CPU) and related equipment while in a reciprocal move Japan and the United States will both also abolish tariffs on computer parts. The abolition of tariffs will be effective from next April, the beginning of the 1986 fiscal year. The Japan delegation will convey the decision to the U.S. side at bilateral talks on electronics opening August 22 in Hawaii, Murata said.

The current Japanese tariff rates on computers and computer parts are 4.2 percent to 4.9 percent, with related equipment at 6 percent, while the American tariff rates are 4 to 4.3 percent and those imposed by the European Community (EC) 5 to 6 percent.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CRITICIZES BOTHA SPEECH

OW191033 Tokyo KYODO in English 1018 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 19 KYODO -- The Japanese Government said Monday that South African President P.W. Botha's recent statement on apartheid falls short of dealing with the abolition of racial discrimination. The Foreign Ministry, in a statement issued in the name of the director general of the Public Information and Cultural Affairs Bureau, Takao Hatano, said, "...it is a fact that the speech does not clearly refer to such fundamental problems as the abolition of apartheid and the intention of making concrete modifications to it.

"The Government of Japan wishes to watch future developments, in the strong expectation that the Government of South Africa will take concrete measures toward abolishing apartheid as soon as possible."

YANAI NAMED NEW DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

OW200131 Tokyo KYODO in English 0125 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 20 KYODO -- Shinichi Yanai, special ambassador stationed in Hokkaido, will succeed Shinichiro Asao as deputy foreign minister, the government said Tuesday. Tadatsuya Yabu, ambassador to Bolivia, will move to Peru to replace Tetuo Kosugi, who was posted home late last month. A successor to Yabu in the Bolivia post has yet to be picked, officials said.

Yanai, 60, who started his diplomatic career in 1951, has been stationed in Hokkaido since last December. He served as ambassador to Pakistan, head of the Economic Cooperation Bureau and minister at the Japanese delegation to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

Yabu, 53, has been envoy to Bolivia since November 1983 after serving in such posts as consul-general in Kansas City and Sao Paulo. Asao, 57, who became deputy foreign minister last December, has been ill since May. He is expected to take up a new post after he recovers, Foreign Ministry sources said.

DELEGATES CHOSEN FOR NUCLEAR TREATY REVIEW

OW200138 Tokyo KYODO in English 0134 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 20 KYODO -- The cabinet Tuesday chose the leaders of the Japanese delegation to the third review session of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), which opens in Geneva August 27, officials said.

The two leaders will be Ryukichi Imai, ambassador to the Japanese mission of the United Nations Disarmament Commission, and Yoshifumi Matsuda, director general for scientific and technological affairs.

High on the agenda at the four-week session are ways of preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons, nuclear disarmament and the peaceful utilization of nuclear power. Japan has been invited to the international meeting as one of the 128 countries which have signed the treaty.

NORTH-SOUTH RED CROSS CONTACT SET FOR 22 AUG

SK200818 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] The third North-South Red Cross working-level contact will be held at 1000 on the morning of 22 August at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom to discuss the question of exchanging arts troupes and home-visiting groups led by responsible persons of North and South Red Cross societies on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the fatherland's liberation.

NODONG SINMUN EDITORIAL ON LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

SK181135 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0030 GMT 15 Aug 85

[NODONG SINMUN 15 August editorial: "The 40 Years of a Rewarding Struggle and Prosperity Which Our Fatherland Has Traversed"]

[Text] The whole country is surging with infinitely deep emotion and delight on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of national liberation. Our party members and workers have attained brilliant success in all fields of socialist construction, upholding the party's militant appeal for greeting the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the founding of the party with high political zeal and labor success. Upsurges in production have been effected in many fields of the national economy and the work of erecting great monument creations has been pushed ahead at high speed. This makes the holiday more significant.

With great pride in and the revolutionary confidence of being victors, our people are grandly celebrating the 15 August holiday. The 40th anniversary of national liberation is a significant national festival to our people. Our fatherland has traversed along the glory-filled path of struggle. The 40 years of our fatherland are 4 decades of great change, during which, under the leadership of the party and the leader, the destiny of our people has been brilliantly pioneered and their status has been drastically changed. They also are 4 decades of pride during which a basic guarantee for the endlessly flourishing and permanent prosperity of the fatherland has been found.

The holiday becomes a great revolutionary festival through which the brilliant achievements attained by our people in revolution and construction and the dignified appearance of our fatherland becoming more wealthy, powerful, and mighty each day are vigorously displayed.

The 40th anniversary of national liberation is greeted under circumstances in which the future of our fatherland and revolution has become brighter as a result of the brilliant inheritance, consolidation, and development of the tradition of great unity achieved during the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. Because of this, the holiday becomes a great political festival through which the might of the invincible unity and cohesion of our people firmly united around the party Central Committee is demonstrated and the unity and cohesion are cemented as firm as rock.

The 40th anniversary of national liberation will become an important occasion to firmly consolidate our people's immovable will to turn our fatherland into a more prosperous socialist power under the party's leadership, to reunify the divided fatherland, and open a new prospect for the revolution.

National liberation is a milestone which occupies a special position in the history of our people's arduous but glorious struggle for independence, sovereignty, and socialist construction. The liberation of our fatherland was a great gain of a heroic struggle.

It was a historic victory attained as a result of the strenuous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle of the Korean communists and people and their defeat of the Japanese imperialist aggressors along with the valiant Soviet troops.

Having waged the struggle against the Japanese imperialist aggressors since the first day when they were deprived of the country by the Japanese imperialists, the Korean people were greatly encouraged by the victory in the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia and resolutely turned to the anti-Japanese struggle to restore the fatherland and achieve national liberation. This struggle developed onto a new, higher stage at the end of the 1920's and the beginning of the 1930's.

Under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the genuine communists of Korea formed an anti-Japanese people's guerrilla corps and organized and waged a heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle. This struggle was an unprecedentedly arduous fight against the outrageous Japanese imperialist aggressors armed to the teeth under difficult conditions in which there was neither state supply nor assistance by a regular army, and everything had to be secured with their own strength.

Shouldering all burdens of the anti-Japanese armed struggle on himself, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song led the Korean People's Revolutionary Army [KPRA] with outstanding strategies and tactics and extraordinary commanding skill and guided the overall Korean revolution to the single road of victory, successively dealing heavy blows to the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

Upholding the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the great leader [yongdoja] of the revolution and the sun of the nation, the KPRA members and the patriotic people waged an invincible heroic struggle, overcoming difficulties beyond description under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song. The Korean communists and the KPRA members, educated and trained by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, fought in defense of the Soviet Union, the first socialist state of the world, with armed force, upholding the banner of proletarian internationalism, and strengthened the anti-Japanese united front together with the Chinese people and waged a joint struggle with them.

Our people's sacred anti-Japanese struggle for national liberation ushered in a new phase due to World War II. During this period, the Soviet people and troops ruined fascist Germany by displaying incomparable heroism and a sacrificing spirit under the party of Lenin, and decisively contributed to liberating our people and other Oriental colonial peoples from oppression by the Japanese imperialists by participating in the anti-Japanese war.

The valiant Soviet troops effected heroic exploits by participating in the combat to annihilate the Japanese forces, and many Red Army soldiers sacrificed their precious lives. These immortal exploits are recorded in the history of our fatherland's struggle for liberation and the annals of Korean-Soviet friendship. This will be handed down to posterity forever. We will always remember the liberator role of the Soviet Union, which aided the liberation of the fatherland with blood.

Having waged the anti-Japanese armed struggle while traversing along a grim road for as long as 15 years, the KPRA members conducted the final battle to defeat the Japanese imperialists together with the Soviet troops in August 1945, and finally annihilated the Japanese imperialists and achieved the liberation of the country.

The 15 August liberation was a historic event which effected a drastic change in our people's social and political life and the development of our revolution.

As a result of national liberation, an end was put to the nearly half-century rule of the Japanese imperialists, the cause of national liberation was realized, and a broad path for building a new Korea opened.

Apart from national liberation, it is inconceivable for our Korea, which was once off the world map, to fully display its honor as a powerful and dignified independent and sovereign state. Over the 40 years since liberation, our people have trod the single road of a rewarding struggle and victory. This path is a course of epochal progress and prosperity, unprecedented in the long history of our nation, and a proud way along which exploits and achievements, most brilliant among the ones which one nation is able to create, are embroidered.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The past 40 years traversed by our party and fatherland are 4 decades of glory, during which they have attained immortal achievements before the times and the nation.

The 40 years of our fatherland are 4 decades of great changes and creation. How the future of the fatherland should be pioneered after liberation was a key question deciding its destiny. The division of national land due to the specific nature of the historical development and the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists has laid many obstacles before our people. Because there was the great revolutionary tradition and correct lines, strategies, and tactics, which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song provided during the period of the 20-year anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, however, our people were able to victoriously perform the great cause of building a wealthy, powerful, independent and sovereign state.

Having deep insight into the prevailing situation and the inevitable demands of building a new fatherland, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth the task of founding the party, the state, and the army and the line of the construction of a democratic, independent, and sovereign state shortly after liberation and wisely organized and led the struggle for their realization. As a result of this, the northern half of the republic has been firmly consolidated into a reliable base of the Korean revolution.

Our people have established a superior socialist system without exploitation and oppression and have turned our fatherland into a strong and powerful socialist state with a solid self-reliant national economy, brilliant national culture, and self-defending national defense capabilities by thoroughly implementing the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's lines on socialist revolution and construction.

On the basis of their success, our people are accelerating a vigorous march to change our country into an economic power of the world and expedite the complete victory of socialism. The gross industrial output value in 1984 grew some 430 times compared with that of 1946. The production of grain reached 10 million tons, an increase of over five times. Also, great changes have been effected in the people's lives. A solid foundation for the development of socialist education has been consolidated; a huge army of technicians and engineers numbering 1.25 million has been prepared; and a shining heyday in the development of culture and the arts has been unfolded.

Our people's cause of building a new fatherland, which began the struggle to eradicate many centuries of backwardness in the economy, culture, ideology, morals, and other fields shortly after liberation, has a very high stage upon which we revolutionize, working classize, and intellectualize the whole society, struggle for the chuche orientation, scientific orientation, and modernization of the national economy, and advance toward a resplendent future of communism.

This is a surprising miracle effected in the domain of social development.

All gains of our fatherland firmly guarantee the promising future of the revolution and the shining future of the nation. Our people are overflowing with great pleasure and faith, because they have attained proud victory in the struggle for the freedom, independence, and prosperity of the country and are able to clearly see the bright future of the fatherland.

The 40 years traversed by our fatherland is a rewarding history in which we have resolutely defended national sovereignty, upholding the banner of the anti-imperialist struggle. Our country has become a place where confrontation between revolution and counterrevolution is very acute and a frontal post of the anti-imperialist struggle. After liberation, the U.S. imperialists, who occupied South Korea, resorted to all maneuvers to block our people from building a new fatherland. Under this condition, checking and frustrating the maneuvers of imperialism for aggression and war and defending national independence and sovereignty rose as the most important and vital work.

The 3-year war which the U.S. imperialists ignited against our young republic was a grim ordeal for our people. During the period of the fatherland liberation war deciding the destiny of the fatherland, our people and the fighters of the People's Army heroically fought for the party, the leader, the fatherland, and the people's democratic system, thus inflicting a shameful defeat on the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and winning great victory. This was a brilliant victory of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's outstanding military idea and tested leadership and a powerful demonstration of the boundless might of our republic and people.

During the period from the war to present, our people have frustrated the enemy's continuous maneuvers for aggression and provocation and have honorably defended the security of the fatherland and the gains of the revolution, firmly adhering to the anti-imperialist stance. Today, we can say with confidence that armed with a resolute anti-imperialist fighting spirit, our people have prepared strong defense capabilities for defeating any aggression by the enemy and defending the socialist fatherland.

The cause of national reunification is an important part of our people's struggle to defend and realize national sovereignty. The 3,000-ri land, which greeted liberation at the same time on the same day, was confronted with the tragedy of being artificially divided by foreign forces after liberation with half of the fatherland trampled underfoot by them.

Since the first day of the division of the country, our party and the government of the republic have actively struggled and have made all possible efforts to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. Today, the criminal maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to cook up two Koreas are being rejected, the spirit of national reunification is growing with each passing day, and a wide-ranging North-South dialogue and negotiations are ongoing. This is a result of the active struggle of our party and the government of the republic.

All achievements, with which the 40-year annals of our fatherland have been embroidered, are precious gains attained as a result of the wise leadership of the party and the leader and the people's struggle in firm unity around them. Despite unfavorable conditions, cataclysmic changes have been brought about in our country during the past 40 years. We could not but break through accumulated difficulties and ordeals, traversing along an unfamiliar road on which no one had trod. Thanks to the wise leadership of the party and the leader, our people have been able to build a prospering socialist paradise of today with nothing, under the most arduous conditions.

On the basis of the great *chuche* idea, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has indicated correct ways for building a strong and wealthy independent and sovereign state in every period and at every stage of the developing revolution. Because the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has constantly put forward such great lines and fighting methods as the revolutionary line of independence, self-reliance, and self-defense, the basic line on socialist construction, the line on the attainment of the two goals of communism, and the line of the three revolutions, our people have been able to advance along the straight road of victory even without slight deviation and ups and downs. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has led the revolution and construction to victory by arousing the creative might of the masses and by breaking through impeding difficulties, always going among the popular masses and staying with them.

Because of the extraordinary organizational and leadership ability of our party, which skillfully organizes and mobilizes the entire party, the whole country, and all people to the struggle for the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's grand program, such great projects of changing the looks of the fatherland and strengthening the might of the country in an all-round way as the construction of large-scale lockgates and tideland reclamation have been carried out brilliantly.

During the initial period of building a new fatherland, those who had strength rendered strength, those who had knowledge provided knowledge, and those who had money donated money, and we realized the cause of founding a democratic country, absolutely trusting the party and the leader and uniting around them.

Thanks to the might of invincible unity among the party, the leader, and the people, the great Chollima upsurge was enacted and a constant spur was put to the advance of speed battle. The basic source, which has embroidered the 40-year history of the fatherland with victory and has unfolded a more promising future before it, lies with the might of invincible unity and cohesion in which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song always shares weal and woe with the people and devotes everything to their freedom and happiness and the people uphold the leadership of the party, trusting and following only the party and the leader. There is no greater happiness and pride to our people, who greet the 40th anniversary of national liberation, than having such great unity.

Today, we are assigned the historic task of reunifying the divided fatherland and completing the revolutionary cause under the slogan of remodeling the whole society on the *chuche* idea.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: Even though many obstacles are laid in the way of the revolution, we should certainly reunify the fatherland and consummate the *chuche* revolutionary cause generation after generation.

The modern history of our fatherland teaches the precious truth that only when the people set up and uphold the great leader [*yongdoja*] can the destiny of the fatherland and the nation be brilliantly pioneered. Because they greeted and have upheld the great Comrade Kim Il-song, our people were extricated from the crises of life or death and survival or ruin, were able to achieve the historic cause of national liberation, and have been able to fully display the dignity and honor of the fatherland and enjoy endless happiness.

The ultimate victory of the revolution and the endless prosperity of the fatherland lie in upholding the leadership of the party and the leader. All party members and workers should cherish deeply in their hearts the immortal exploits and benevolence of the great leader, who saved the destiny of the fatherland and the nation and has drastically changed their position and status, and devote endless loyalty to the leader for the ages to come.

We should firmly arm ourselves with the great chuche idea, thoroughly realize the leadership of the party and the leader, and brilliantly inherit and develop our party's revolutionary tradition.

Accelerating socialist construction under the banner of the three revolutions -- ideology, technology, and culture -- is an important task of strengthening the might of the fatherland and expediting the victory of the revolutionary cause. Our party is conducting bold operations to realize the grand 10 major objectives for socialist economic construction, laid down by the sixth party congress, and further improve the people's standard of living. We should effect a new turn in all fields of socialist construction by upholding the party's leadership and by powerfully carrying out the three revolutions, and unreservedly display the superiority of the socialist system.

The functionaries and workers should effect constant renovation in production and construction by thoroughly implementing the party's lines and policies assigned to their own units with the spirit of crossing a grim river of gunfire and treading even a muddy road.

Reunifying the divided fatherland is the long-cherished supreme national task. Over the past 40 years, our nation has struggled for the reunification of the country and, in this course, has gone through many ordeals. Because of interference and domination by foreign forces, however, the aspiration of our nation has not yet been realized.

Today, the South Korean people are still powerfully fighting for independence, democratization, and the country's reunification. Both from our nation's standpoint and from the viewpoint of peace in Asia and the world, national reunification is an urgent task whose realization cannot be delayed.

The U.S. imperialists must not interfere in the internal affairs of Korea, but must stop maneuvers to permanently divide our nation and withdraw all armed forces, including their troops of aggression and nuclear weapons, from South Korea.

The South Korean puppet clique must sincerely deal with the realistic proposals, recently advanced by our party and the government of the republic, and conduct dialogue with us.

The Korean people can never live separated from each other. With no maneuvers can the splittists at home and abroad nip our people's will to reunify the country. With the support and encouragement of the world's revolutionary people, our people will smash the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists for aggression and the perpetuation of national division and certainly accomplish the historic cause of national reunification.

In order to vigorously push ahead with the cause of advancing the revolution and the prospering of the fatherland, it is important to strengthen solidarity with the world's revolutionary forces, including the peoples of the socialist countries. Korean-Soviet friendship is of great significance in enhancing the unity of the socialist forces and the international communist movement and in defending peace in Asia and the world.

During the period from liberation up to the present, the bonds of Korean-Soviet friendship, which took root in the midst of the bloody anti-Japanese struggle, has been constantly consolidated and developed in conformity with the interests of the peoples of the two countries and the demands of the socialist and communist cause. After liberation, during the period of the fatherland liberation war, and during the postwar period of reconstruction, the fraternal Soviet people rendered and have given material and spiritual support and encouragement to us.

Today they are still actively helping our people's socialist construction. In the international arena, the Soviet Union is also actively struggling to defend the interests of our republic. In particular, it is invariably extending firm solidarity to our people's struggle to oppose the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and achieve national reunification. Our people trust the Soviet people as a reliable ally and take great pride in having them as intimate revolutionary comrades-in-arms and class brothers.

With the historic meeting and talks held last year between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Soviet party and state leaders as the occasion, traditional Korean-Soviet friendship has deepened and developed into a higher stage and has been expanded in all fields. Our party's firm stand is consolidating and developing Korean-Soviet friendship generation after generation. In the future we will also make all efforts to expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Soviet people in all areas.

Under the correct leadership of the CPSU led by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet people are winning great success in the struggle to perfect a developed socialism and are resolutely struggling to attain world peace and security. Our people rejoice as their own over the success achieved by the Soviet people and genuinely hope that the might of the Soviet Union will be further strengthened. Our party and the government of the republic actively support and will firmly support the stand and measures which the CPSU and the USSR Government have taken to oppose the war policy of imperialism, halt the arms race, and remove the danger of a thermonuclear war.

Today, the prevailing situation demands that the world's people resolutely struggle to prevent war and defend peace. We will resolutely struggle to check and frustrate the imperialists' arms race and maneuvers to provide a new reckless global, thermonuclear war, and make active efforts to create and expand nuclear-free peace zones in the Far East and many parts of the world. We will also resolutely wage the anti-imperialist struggle in unity with the socialist and nonaligned countries and the world's peace-loving people, and powerfully struggle to strengthen and develop the Nonaligned Movement.

The 40th anniversary of national liberation is an event with great significance in our people's struggle to make the country strong, wealthy, and in developing and carrying out the chuche cause.

Because of the wise leadership of the party and the leader and the mighty revolutionary ranks united around the party, our people are always invincible and the future of the fatherland is brilliant and resplendent.

In firmer unity around the party Central Committee led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party members and people will powerfully advance to achieve the endless prosperity of the fatherland and its independent and peaceful reunification and perfect the socialist and communist cause.

RADIO EXTOLS KIM IL-SONG, KIM CHONG-IL ON ANNIVERSARY

SK171030 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2132 GMT L4 Aug 85

[Station announcement: "This Is a Broadcast Celebrating the 40th Anniversary of the Liberation of the Fatherland"]

[Text] The morning of significant August that we greet for the 40th time in the socialist fatherland, where the proud history of a change of the century has been recorded since the historic day 40 years ago when the 3,000-ri land overflowed with the cheers of the liberated people, has dawned.

On this morning our people respectfully extend supreme honor and hearty thanks to the respected and beloved leader, who regained the usurped fatherland by inventing the immortal *chuche* idea and by victoriously organizing and leading the heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and embroidered this land plagued by backwardness and poverty with the great heroic epic of creation, and to the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, who has ushered in the great heyday of national prosperity by leading our party and people along the sacred and single road of achieving the cause of imbuing society with the *chuche* idea.

The cheer of Manse that the people, looking up to the great leader, hoarsely shouted on the historic day when the trampled fatherland overflowed with the joy of liberated people, was the song of endless gratitude that the people presented to the leader, who had opened a bright road of national revival and was our people's pledge of endless loyalty to build new wealthy, powerful, and democratic Korea in this land, holding the paternal leader in high esteem.

Personally responding to this desire of the people, the respected and beloved leader, while always mingling with them, has wisely led our revolution, which is unprecedentedly complicated and arduous, along the single road of brilliant victory. While formulating lines and policies, the great leader has always uniquely formulated them to suit the situation of our country and the interests of our people. He has helped our people independently resolve problems in revolution and construction with such a firm *chuche*-type stand as to meet our situation.

When our people began to build a new fatherland on empty land after liberation and when everything was reduced to ashes due to the war, the great leader always firmly trusted the strength of the masses, vigorously called on the people to wage a struggle to build a self-reliant national economy, and brought about a great change of the century in a historically short time.

All the victories and successes attained by our people in the past -- such as the great victory in the very difficult and complicated democratic and socialist revolutions, the victory of socialist industrialization that was realized in a very short time, and continuous progress and proud successes in socialist construction -- were the fruition of the wise leadership of the great leader, who has pioneered a unique road in all sectors, including the political, economic, scientific, and cultural sectors, by inventing and brilliantly materializing the immortal *chuche* idea, and who has personally led the people.

Thanks to the glorious party center's energetic and tested leadership, the *chuche* fatherland, which shines with independence, self-reliance, and self-defense, is enjoying a great heyday of prosperity. Seeing the great ranks of *chuche*-type revolutionaries, which have formed a thick forest like the sunflowers that follow the sun, great monumental edifices built everywhere, national culture forming a blooming flower garden, and the new appearance of the *chuche* fatherland that has been nurtured under the rays of the party, our people feel that their hearts are swelling with the feeling of pride to follow the guidance of the great party.

Indeed, under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader and the party center and bathed in the benevolent love shown by them, our socialist fatherland has been turned into a powerful industrial country that can easily produce everything once it desires to do so, into a country of bumper harvests, and into a socialist paradise where national culture blooms. Our people have become a most proud, dignified, and happy people. Because of this, on this morning our people are firmly determined to make our socialist fatherland shine much more brilliantly by much more vigorously accelerating the march of advance toward completing the *chuche* cause by holding the great leader in high esteem and by following the wise leadership of the party. They extend supreme honor and warm thanks to the paternal leader and the glorious party center.

ARTICLE HAILS KPA LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY PARADE

SK200145 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2136 GMT 16 Aug 85

[NODONG SINMUN 17 August article: "The Revolutionary Armed Forces"]

[Text] Today, throughout the country, the people are infinitely excited by the story about the parade held in Pyongyang. The celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the fatherland's liberation, which hailed the brilliant victories that have been achieved during the past 40 years in making a fundamental turn in the position and situation of the nation under the chuche banner, the revolutionary banner of independence, self-reliance, and self-defense, and under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, once again showed the invincible unity and cohesion of our party and people vigorously advancing by uniting around the party and the leader, and demonstrated the might of the country and the dignity of the nation, which no one can ever challenge recklessly. Among the celebrations, the parade of the Pyongyang District Garrison units gave the greatest pride and confidence to our people. It aroused their most proud ideological emotions.

The parade of our party's revolutionary armed forces, which were born in the flames of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and have won immortal achievements in the struggle for the freedom and independence of the fatherland, and which defend our present socialist fatherland as a fortress, the parade by the formidable Korean People's Army, the Korean People's Security Forces, the Red Worker-Peasant Militia, and the Red Youth Guards which advanced by shaking heaven and earth, -- this indeed made all our people seethe with boundless excitement and emotions.

On the day of the parade, even before dawn, many hours before the parade was actually to begin, people already started to get excited. An old person who lived at Munsu 1-dong, Taedong-kang District, could not sleep during the night, because he was worried that it might rain. When he heard the sounds of what he thought was a thunderstorm, he opened the window. However, it was not the sounds of a thunderstorm. The KPA mechanized units were moving, shaking the ground, advancing toward the place where the parade would be held. The grandiose march of the invincible KPA mechanized units, which have been armed with our own modern technology in accordance with our party's military policy to defend oneself, and the proud march of those units demonstrating modern arms produced in compliance with our situation with our technology and design, made the old person unable to hold back his tears. He told the people around him: Wonderful! This is indeed wonderful. So, those weapons have all been produced by our own technology. So, those weapons are all ours and will defend my destiny and the destiny of our coming generations. I am now infinitely proud. I don't think I could ever be this happy again even if I become a millionaire overnight.

All people were filled with the same pride and confidence. It was a heartwarming scene, a scene of the parade and acclamation which we have never seen before. Along the streets where the parade was held and at every place where they could view the parade, people hailed by waving the flags of the republic and bouquets of flowers and by throwing colored paper strips and shreds.

Some people came out with flower vases from their houses, and even old persons turned out to present leis to those who participated in the parade. They hugged soldiers and even the equipment mobilized in the parade, bringing tears to their eyes.

In the local areas, too, watching television, people shed tears, while thinking of their sons participating in the parade. People wanted to see and hail the parade not one or two times but ten or twenty times.

Indeed, nothing can describe the joy, gratitude, pride, and confidence of our people as they were viewing the parade, and nothing can describe the noble ideological emotions our people felt as they were hailing the parade.

History has seen many military parades. However, it has never seen such a military parade as that of our revolutionary armed forces' this time which passed through the sea of flowers of the people's warm welcome and the wave of flowers of their love. Why do our people regard their revolutionary armed forces with such a deep attachment? Why cannot they repress great pride and honor of the invincible and dignified appearance of their revolutionary armed forces?

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: The fact that we have firmly defended the socialist fatherland and the gains of the revolution despite today's tense situation and confrontation with the strong enemies is because we have such reliable armed forces as the People's Army. The fact that our party has successfully carried out its revolutionary cause while surmounting all sorts of trials is also because they have a one-a-match-for-100 revolutionary Army.

Sovereignty and dignity, which are the life of a country and a nation, can be guaranteed only by their powerful armed forces. A country which does not have defensive armed forces of its own capable of defending the country from the enemies within and without cannot be regarded as a complete sovereign and independent state, and the people of such a country cannot defend their own dignity and prestige. This is why the people, who treasure their sovereignty and national dignity as their own life, not only want to have strong armed forces of their own, but also feel great dignity and pride when they have such strong armed forces.

Our people witnessed from the ranks of the parade this time the powerful and dignified appearance of the KPA armed with modern technology and equipment capable of smashing any aggressor at a stroke.

Seeing armored infantry unit echelons, mechanized unit echelons, including various types of modern artillery pieces and tanks, and other People's Army unit echelons armed with armored weapons passing through the streets of the capital, flying their military colors, our people were unable to repress their exclamation of firm faith, exclamation of dignity, and exclamation of pride that there is no one in the world who can threaten our dignity.

In retrospect, throughout their history of several thousand years, our people have never possessed such strong revolutionary armed forces as they do today.

My father was one of those brethren who were shot to death and stabbed to death because we had no money and weapons. This is a phrase of the song of conquest sung loudly in tears by not only our past loyal army troops and army troops for national independence, who fell down shedding blood after fighting with only matchlock guns against the Japanese imperialist aggressors armed with five-shooter rifles, but also our people who were trampled underfoot by the Japanese aggressors because they had no strength and who had to suffer from slavery because they had no weapons.

For our people and nation even one rifle was ever so precious and their own armed forces were so urgently required to defend their own dignity. Therefore, in the past, our people regarded the news on the appearance of the Korean Army as the happiest, and the anti-Japanese guerrillas cried hurrah when they captured even a single machine gun in a battle against the Japanese aggressors.

Such being the case, our people could not but shed tears of deep emotion to see the grand march of the armored echelons of our armed forces which have been born with our own technology, design, and efforts and for which even foreigners could not repress envy and admiration.

The advance of our revolutionary armed forces of today for which we cannot repress our admiration and joy are a result of our arduous struggle waged in unprecedented difficulties and trials. Witnessing that our revolutionary armed forces which have become powerful because of their indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition and their burning loyalty to the party and the leader have been armed with modern equipment as we see today, our people are seething with an invincible faith in certain victory.

Dignity is by no means an empty word nor an empty slogan. The dignity in which one fails to defend oneself with one's own efforts is meaningless. Accordingly, our dignity is that of sternly responding not only to the aggressors' retaliation with retaliation as the world witnessed in the past Pueblo incident, but also to an all-out war with an all-out war. It is also a dignity of powerful self-defense which will bestow only corpses and death on the enemies should they provoke us.

The joy and dignity of our people after seeing the parade celebrating the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation are the cheers and excitement over the greatness of the great leader and our glorious party that have defended country's sovereignty and independence, the gains of our revolution, and our people.

Look at that. All letters marked on all weapons and equipment are our letters. I have known that our country is powerful. But, I never realized that our country is as strong as this. This was the exclamation of a citizen admiring this parade.

Reverberating in the unanimous admiration of our people who saw the grand parade on that day is precisely our people's infinite admiration and gratitude not only for the powerfulness of our revolutionary armed forces but also the great achievements of the fatherly leader and the glorious party that have built today's powerful revolutionary armed forces by surmounting all sorts of trials to firmly defend our revolutionary cause and gains of socialism and to determine our destinies.

Cherishing in his heart the long-cherished desire of our people's genuine revolutionary armed forces which would defend their dignity and destinies, the great leader received two pistols from Kim Hyong-chik and proclaimed the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to the world in the forests of (Ando), using them as basic assets. Thus, he has strengthened and developed this army into today's powerful KPA.

Having propounded the great military ideology of self-defense and the excellent line of keeping abreast of economic construction and national defense construction, the great leader has traversed the arduous road of realizing them, standing at the head of the people and devoting all efforts and energy.

Our great party center has realized the modernization of our People's Army in a short period of time by upholding the lofty will of the great leader.

In the matchless armored ranks and the indomitable ranks of self-reliance, our people are shouting "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and long live the glorious WPK," thinking of the infinite efforts and devotion of our leader and our glorious party.

In the difficult postwar period, our people thoroughly implemented the party's basic line for economic construction by surmounting all sorts of difficulties and trials. At the same time, when the party propounded the line of keeping abreast of economic construction and defense construction in efforts to cope with the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for aggression, our people also successfully carried it out by further tightening their belts. Through this course, our people proudly experienced the victory in industrialization, the firm self-reliant national economy, and the improvement of the standard of their living. However, they did not know that these lines propounded by the party and the leader would bear the matchless armored ranks that we see today.

The great leader and our glorious party the great leader and the great party that are leading our people in a responsible manner for the final victory of our revolution.

Our people and our Army, who have experienced from the powerfulness and invincibility of our revolutionary armed forces the greatness of the great leader and our glorious party that have defended our nation's dignity and destiny, will defend the gains of our revolution, safeguard the cause of our party, break through any difficulty and trial, and, thus, advance along the ever-victorious road with the firm unity and cohesion of our party, Army, and people that have been firmly rallied around the leader and the glorious party as one mind and one will.

USSR'S YASAKOV AWARDED DPRK DECORATION, MEDAL

SK191303 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] A ceremony was held at the Mansudae Assembly Hall today to confer the DPRK decoration and medal upon Vice Admiral Yasakov, first deputy commander of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the fatherland's liberation. Present on this occasion were Vice President Pak Song-chol, functionaries of departments concerned, and officials of the Soviet Embassy in our country.

After a decree of the DPRK Central People's Committee was read, Vice President Pak Song-chol conferred the First Class Decoration of Liberty and Independence and the Medal of the 40th Anniversary of the Korean Liberation on Vice Admiral Yasakov.

PETROV-LED SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION DEPARTS

SK200538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0524 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 20 (KCNA) -- The Soviet military delegation headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov, first deputy minister of defence, left today by air after attending the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Korean liberation.

It was seen off at the airport by General Kim Kwang-chin, Colonel General Pak Chung-kuk and other generals and officers of the KPA and Soviet Ambassador to Korea Nikolay Shubnikov and his embassy officials. A farewell function was held at the airport.

O CHIN-U EXCHANGES MESSAGES WITH USSR'S SOKOLOV

SK180854 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0842 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 18 (KCNA) -- Vice-Marshal of the Korean People's Army O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, exchanged messages of greetings with Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, minister of defence of the Soviet Union, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of Korean liberation.

In his message of greetings O Chin-u said: We remember the role of the Soviet Union as liberator who helped us at the cost of blood achieve the liberation of the country and we are grateful to the Soviet people and Army for having always rendered active support and encouragement to our just cause as class ally and revolutionary comrade-in-arms.

Sokolov in his message of greetings said that like all the Soviet people, officers and men of the Soviet Army sincerely rejoice over the achievements of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the building of a socialist society and fully support the righteous struggle of the Korean people for reunifying the country in a peaceful and democratic way and making all foreign troops withdraw from South Korea.

SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

SK180927 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0816 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 18 (KCNA) -- An agreement on mutual cooperation in scientific and technological information between the State Commission of Science and Technology of our country and the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology was signed in Pyongyang on August 16.

The agreement was signed by Yi Kon-sik, vice-chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology and chairman of the Korean side to the permanent sub-committee of Korean-Soviet Scientific and Technological Cooperation, and M. Kruglov, vice-chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology and chairman of the Soviet side to the permanent sub-committee of Soviet-Korean Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

SOVIET SPORTS PAPER ON DPRK OLYMPICS PROPOSAL

SK180930 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0831 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 18 (KCNA) -- The International Olympic Committee should make a full study of the proposal of a vice-premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for organising the 24th Olympic Games in Pyongyang and Seoul.

N.K. Nikov who had visited Korea some time ago heading a Soviet sports delegation said this in an article contributed to the paper SOVETSKIY SPORTS on August 15.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has good conditions for holding sports games and the sports facilities in Pyongyang meet all the international demands, he said. Large-scale international games, he noted, have been held on many occasions in the DPRK and her organisational work has been highly assessed for its great accuracy. He declared: If the proposal of Korean friends is realized, it would contribute to strengthening the position of the Olympic movement and the international sports movement as a whole.

MEETING WELCOMES YOUTH GROUP'S RETURN FROM MOSCOW

SK191042 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 19 (KCNA) -- A meeting of Pyongyang youth and students welcoming the Korean youth and students delegation which had attended the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow was held on August 18 at the Ponghwa art theatre.

Alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Chong Chun-ki and Kim Chung-nin and officials concerned were present at the meeting together with members of the Korean youth and students delegation which had attended the world festival and youth and students in Pyongyang. Also present at the meeting were Kim Hak-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan, and other functionaries of the league.

Choe Tae-pok, chairman of the Education Commission, made a speech at the meeting in welcome of the Korean youth and students delegation which had attended the festival. The Moscow festival which was attended by tens of thousands of youth and students from 157 countries of the five continents of the world was the biggest international festival of progressive youth and students ever in scope and content, he said.

At the festival our delegation roundly exposed the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. led imperialists and expressed full support to and firm solidarity with the people, youth and students of the world in the struggle for national independence, socialism, peace and democracy, thereby clearly exhibiting once again the unshakable anti-imperialist stand and fighting spirit of the Korean people and youth, he noted. He warmly hailed the success of the delegation in its work.

In his reply speech Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, who headed the Korean youth and students delegation, said that the Korean delegation which had attended the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students successfully conducted its activities and returned home, and stressed: The success of the delegation in the festival was attributable entirely to the wise guidance and solicitude of the great leader President Kim Il-song and our party.

He stressed that the youth and students and functionaries of the League of Socialist Working Youth should vigorously struggle to hasten the cause of national reunification, upholding the policy of our party for national reunification, and support and encourage the struggle of the South Korean youth, students and people and further strengthen the friendship and solidarity with the progressive youth and students of the world.

COMMENTARY ASSAILS CHON'S LIBERATION DAY SPEECH

SK180550 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1248 GMT 17 Aug 85

[NODONG SINMUN 18 August commentary: "National Liberation Has Not Come About in South Korea"]

[Text] Puppet Chon Tu-hwan made a so-called speech on 15 August to commemorate National Liberation Day. He does not deserve to mention national liberation, because he upheld the Japanese emperor when the true Korean patriots were fighting against the Japanese bandits, shedding blood, for the liberation of the fatherland, and because he is, today, serving the U.S. imperialists, who are playing the role of masters of South Korea in place of the defeated Japanese imperialists. Thus Chon is playing the role of a cat's paw for the aggressor.

The liberation of the fatherland came about thanks to the exploits of the protracted anti-Japanese struggle for national liberation by the patriotic people of our country, led by the Korean communists. However, he, who has committed an irrevocable crime before the nation with his pro-Japanese and pro-U.S. acts, was unable to say anything about the history of the liberation wrought with the blood of the patriots, but was, instead, desperate to hide his nature as a stooge.

He babbled again about the threat of southward invasion on that day, attempting to justify the Korean war of aggression provoked by the U.S. imperialists, inspring North-South confrontation through anticommunist propaganda. He pretended to have initiated the North-South dialogue which was made possible through a proposal of our initiative as a result of our relief step for the South Korean flood victims, and tried to disguise those who have engaged in establishing division and confrontation as advocates of dialogue. He pretended that they are advocates of reunification who are interested in alleviating tension on the Korean peninsula and peaceful reunification, thus employing a double-dealing tactic.

He said that the firm base of peace and reunification can be provided only when the North and the South pledge not to encroach upon each other and take a positive step to realize this. If this is true, why did he reject our proposal for tripartite talks, which consists mainly of the signing of a peace agreement between Korea and the United States in order to convert the unstable armistice into a solid peace, and the adoption of a declaration of nonaggression guaranteeing the nonuse of armed force against each other between the North and the South? Why does he desperately oppose our proposal for inclusion of an agenda item on publishing a joint declaration of nonaggression in the North-South parliamentary talks proposed by us?

Although they say they desire peace, they are building up arms, strengthening their equipment and deploying it to forward areas near the Military Demarcation Line, repeatedly staging war exercises for strengthening combat readiness. Can they really say that this is for alleviation of tension and peace? The alleviation of tension which he mentions is nothing but a smokescreen to hide their accelerated war preparations against us. On that day, he said that the local achievement of democracy is their firm will and that they will continue to proceed with democracy to effloresce the era of achievement of democracy, the long-cherished desire for 37 years, bringing an end to the journey for democracy, a journey with wandering and confusion.

In South Korea at present, students demanding democratization of society are arrested and detained en masse, and referred to trials; the labor disputes to secure the rights to exist become the sacrifice of fascist terrorism; opposition party politicians and off-stage democratic figures are put under house arrest and threatened; and professors, teachers, writers, artists, and people in various fields of the arts are expelled from their jobs, arrested, detained, and referred to summary trials. Thus the entire society is being engulfed in an atmosphere of terror comparable to the state of a martial law. The DJP is now hastening to fabricate a campus stabilization law designed to systematize suppression of students. South Korea has been turned into an icy land where democracy has been firmly frozen. This is the achievement of democracy and the progress of democracy in South Korea.

The true significance of the liberation of the fatherland lies in the national liberation from colonial subjugation. It is a defilement to the nation that the South Korean dictator should rave about national liberation, without being able to mention a word about liberation and national sovereignty, bound tightly as he is by the U.S. imperialists. Liberation in South Korea will only come about when the people restore national sovereignty.

NODONG SINMUN DECRIES WOLFOWITZ COMMENTS ON NORTH

SK181040 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2155 GMT 17 Aug 85

[NODONG SINMUN 18 August commentary: "Aggressors' Brazenfaced Sophistry"]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists are committing intolerable acts of continuing to slander our peace-loving efforts.

Recently, referring to talks being conducted between the North and South of Korea, Wolfowitz, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, babbled that what the North is trying to pursue behind the ongoing talks is suspicious. This is a provocative insulting outburst and an intentionally destructive act of pouring cold water on the North-South talks.

We began to participate in the North-South talks out of a noble aspiration to dissolve the distrust and misunderstanding between the North and the South, to ease tension, and to come even a little closer to the peaceful reunification of the fatherland. This is well known.

The remarks by the U.S. assistant secretary of state are nothing but malicious slander designed to violently distort our intentions, to create distrust and misunderstanding between the North and South, and to create dissention between them through the fabrication of preposterous lies.

If the United States really desires the relaxation of tension and peace on the Korean peninsula as it habitually claims, how can it devote itself to such preposterous and outrageous language? The provocative maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists, who are continuing to increase their aggressive military forces in South Korea, staging a series of war exercise games against us, and continuously infiltrating spy planes into the territorial airspace of our country, show that they do not have a modicum of interest in talks while running riot in war preparations.

Historically speaking, the U.S. imperialists, while clinging to their cunning dual strategy, have in fact devoted themselves to interference, destruction, aggression, and war against the people of other countries under the veil of peace, detente, and friendship. The United States is a group of brazenfaced turncoats who would be sorry if they are asked to stand in the second rank in committing the harshest acts of betrayal. Through their experience, the Korean people know about this very well.

During the last Korean war, whenever the situation in the central front became extremely unfavorable to them due to the counterattacks and annihilating blows inflicted by the Korean people and the People's Army, the U.S. imperialists would come to the negotiating table paying lip service to their hypocritical peace while, behind such a mask, preparing for new armed attacks and then would launch armed attacks again after rupturing the talks all of a sudden in the manner of a turncoat.

Also, incidents such as the armed spy boat Pueblo and the EC-121 armed spy plane, with which the U.S. imperialists generated the dangers of war by brigandishly infiltrating them into our country's territorial waters and airspace, were all committed under the veil of peace.

It is not necessary to cite the countless examples of the dual tactics and acts of betrayal committed by the U.S. imperialists in the international arena.

While keeping silent about the acts of betrayal running counter to good faith, the U.S. imperialists are now trying to cast doubt on somebody's motives. This is nothing but brazenfaced sophistry of the aggressors. We can say the same thing about Wolfowitz' remarks that we are ahead of the South in terms of numbers of tanks and long-range artillery by a 2-to-1 ratio.

This is nothing but a preposterous excuse for the acceleration of a military buildup in South Korea. Although the U.S. imperialists are slandering us by fabricating non-existent facts, they will never be able to cloak their own dark nature as the aggressors against the Korean people, war maniacs, and ones that worship only strength and use talks as a shield.

The United States should leave South Korea after abandoning its maneuvers for war preparations. Doing so will be beneficial to dissolving the distrust between the North and South, to relaxing the state of confrontation, and to preserving peace on the Korean peninsula.

SPORTS TEAM ARRIVES IN TOKYO 19 AUG FOR UNIVERSIAD

SK191657 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1526 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo August 19 (KNS-KCHA) -- The team of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Yi Chang-son, vice-chairman of the Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee and vice-chairman of the Student Sports Association of the DPRK, arrived today at the Tokyo International Airport by a plane of the Korean Civil Aviation to participate in the 13th Universiad. It was met at the airport by members of the 13th Universiad organizing committee and Chuji Kuno, former chairman of the Dietmen's League for the Promotion of Japan-Korea friendship. Chairman Han Tok-su and Vice-Chairmen So Man-sul and (?Paek Chong-won) of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean residents in Japan (Chongnyon), and other Chongnyon functionaries and Korean residents in Japan warmly greeted it with feelings of kinship at the airport. The head of the team met with reporters at "Nikko" hotel near from the airport.

FURTHER ON VISIT OF SYRIAN PEOPLE'S ARMY GROUP

Meets Hwang Chang-yop

SK170523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0506 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 17 (KCNA) -- Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on August 16 met and conversed in a friendly atmosphere with the delegation of the Syrian People's Army command headed by Mohammed Ibrahim 'Ali, member of the Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Syria and commander of the People's Army of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Received by Kim Il-song

SK190653 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0512 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 18 (KONA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song today received the visiting delegation of the headquarters of the Syrian People's Army led by Mohammed Ibrahim 'Ali, member of the Central Committee of the Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and commander of the Syrian People's Army. Present on the occasion were Hwang Chang-yop, member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and General Kim Kwang-chin, member of the WPK Central Committee and vice-minister of People's Armed Forces. President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation presented a gift to him.

Kim Chong-il Receives Gift

SK190657 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0517 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 19 (KCNA) -- A gift came to Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, from Mohammed Ibrahim 'Ali, member of the Central Committee of the Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and commander of the Syrian People's Army. Mohammed Ibrahim 'Ali conveyed the gift to an official concerned on August 18.

O Chin-u Meets Commander

SK200444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0433 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 20 (KCNA) -- O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, on August 19 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the headquarters of the Syrian People's Army led by Mohammed Ibrahim 'Ali, member of the Central Committee of the Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and commander of the Syrian People's Army.

Present there were KPA General Kim Kwang-chin and Mohammad Ghazi Abdul-Salam, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Syrian Embassy in Pyongyang.

Delegation Departs

SK201044 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 20 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the headquarters of the Syrian People's Army led by Mohammed Ibrahim 'Ali, member of the Central Committee of the Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and commander of the Syrian People's Army, left here today by air.

It was seen off at the airport by General of the Korean People's Army Kim Kwang-chin, member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Yi Chae-kun, deputy director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and Mohammad Ghazi Abdul-salam, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Syrian Embassy in Pyongyang.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES CUBA'S RAMON CASTRO

SK191053 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 19 (KCNA) -- President Kim Il-song on August 19 received Ramon Castro, elder brother of Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, and his entourage on a visit to Korea. Present there were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chon Yong-chin and Ricardo Danza Sigas, Cuban ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in Pyongyang. President Kim Il-song cordially met and had a talk with the guests in a friendly atmosphere. Ramon Castro presented gifts of President Fidel Castro and his own to President Kim Il-song. President Kim Il-song conveyed a gift to President Fidel Castro from Ramon Castro and gave gifts to the guests. President Kim Il-song arranged a luncheon for the guests.

Gift Presented to Kim Chong-il

SK191056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 19 (KCNA) -- Ramon Castro, elder brother of Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, presented a gift to Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. Ramon Castro handed the gift to an official concerned.

YONHAP REPORTS 22 AUGUST N-S RED CROSS CONTACT

SK201008 Seoul YONHAP in English 1000 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 20 (YONHAP) -- South and North Korean Red Cross officials are scheduled to meet for a third round of working-level talks at the truce village of Panmunjom on Aug. 22.

The delegates will work out details for the planned exchange of visits by separated family members and folk art troupes between Seoul and Pyongyang, the (South) Korean National Red Cross (KNRC) announced Tuesday. According to the announcement, the two sides have agreed to hold the working-level meeting at 10 a.m. local time (1 a.m. GMT) on Thursday in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom. The agreement was reached Monday in a preliminary meeting of the South and North Korean liaison officers. The meeting involved discussions about making final arrangements for the upcoming ninth inter-Korean full-dress Red Cross meeting, scheduled for Aug. 27, in Pyongyang, according to the announcement.

The Red Cross delegates, three from each side, are expected to hold negotiations concerning the size of the visiting groups, the scheduling of mutual visits, lodging, transportation and other pertinent details.

In the first working-level talks, held on July 15 in Panmunjon, officials from the South and North agreed in principle to exchange hometown visiting groups and folk art troupes sometime in September, but they failed to reach a compromise on the exact dates or on other details.

The second working-level meeting, held on July 19 became deadlocked because the North Korean delegation stuck to its demand that the visiting sites be restricted to Seoul and Pyongyang. The South Korean delegation demanded that separated family members be allowed to visit their hometowns. The South Koreans also suggested that the size of the visiting groups range from 550 to 560 persons. In response, North Korea insisted that each of the two visiting groups comprise 700 people. The South showed flexibility by saying that Seoul would accept Pyongyang's proposal to increase the number of folk art troupes, if the North agreed to its suggestion that dispersed family members be allowed to visit their hometowns.

If the two sides reach a compromise on those issues in the third working-level meeting, the exchange visits will probably be set for around Sept. 29, a KNRC official said. Sept. 29, which marks the traditional harvest moon festival, is a national holiday in South Korea. By the lunar calendar, it falls on Aug. 15.

KIM CHONG-IL SAID IN CHARGE OF UNIFICATION AFFAIRS

SK200010 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] North Korea made it clear Friday that Kim Chong-il, the heir-apparent of Kim Il-song is even in charge of national unification affairs, the official Naewoe Press said yesterday.

Radio Pyongyang reported Kim Chong-il was "moving up the date of national unification," because he had a peculiar wisdom and insight into unification issues, Haewoe said. The press quoted the radio as saying in an editorial program that the junior Kim began to show an extraordinary wisdom and a scientific insight into unification issues a long time ago. The radio added that he clarified unification issues both in the theory and practice, and was advancing the date of national unification by pursuing a revolution indomitably.

EDITORIAL WARNS AGAINST PYONGYANG-MOSCOW 'TILT'

SK200030 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Aug 85 p 4

[Editorial: "N.K's Tilt Toward Moscow"]

[Text] Last Thursday the Pyongyang regime marked the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japanese rule in a "grand political festival," after a year of preparation. Featured in the festival were signs indicating the approach of the era of Kim Chong-il, son of Kim Il-song. Also obvious was the unreserved demonstration of close ties between Pyongyang and Moscow.

Especially notable was the military accent of the Soviets' participation in celebrating the anniversary. The Kremlin sent senior Politburo member Geydar Aliyev to Pyongyang along with a high-level military delegation, headed by the Soviet first deputy defense minister. A Soviet flotilla also made a port call at Wonsan.

During a banquet, Aliyev was said to have offered a toast to Kim Chong-il, the first gesture made by any ranking Soviet official to implicitly recognize Pyongyang's hereditary succession scheme. O Kuk-yol, general chief of staff of the North Korean armed forces, said America's "war efforts" make it ever more urgent for the North Korean and Soviet armed forces to bolster their cooperative relations.

Conspicuous amid that development was China's failure to send a delegation to Pyongyang. Whatever the real motives of Beijing, one unmistakable indication is that Pyongyang is tilting toward Moscow following an equidistance position toward the two Communist giants.

We are concerned about how Pyongyang's new stance will affect the prospects of maintaining stability on the Korean peninsula. It must be noted that the Soviets have recently provided North Korea with advanced military equipment, including MIG23 fighters. Easy to discern is Moscow's aim of deepening its ties with Pyongyang. It wants to use North Korea, on its own terms, to promote its influence and advantage in Northeast Asia for military and political purposes. Pyongyang, for its part, is intent on using its closer relations with Moscow to gain political leverage.

In our analysis, what Pyongyang most wants in its tilt toward Moscow is to acquire more and better military supplies from the Soviets. We cannot help being concerned about Pyongyang's adventuristic tilt toward Moscow at the cost of its hitherto balanced posture toward the Soviets and Chinese. The Pyongyang regime, for its behavior shown so far, is widely regarded as "dangerous and unpredictable."

A dialogue is currently under way between South and North Korea through several channels. We are anxious to have this dialogue become a vehicle for establishing peace on the peninsula. To have this attempt prove successful, the northern Communists must be made to understand that a peaceful approach is the only practical option open to them. Unless the Soviets are interested in destabilizing this region, they should refrain from what might encourage Pyongyang to resort to military adventurism.

PEOPLE'S FAMILIARITY WITH CONDUCT OF WAR URGED

SK200009 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Minister of Culture and Information Yi Won-hong called upon the people yesterday to be sufficiently familiar with wartime rules of conducts at all times.

Yi said that such familiarity would not only guarantee the full protection of the nation but also enable the people to rehabilitate war damages swiftly.

Terming "total defense against a total war the way to survival and victory," the minister urged the nation to establish during the ongoing "Ulchi 85 exercise" a watertight defense posture against any armed attacks from North Korea.

The six-day command post exercise started yesterday and will continue through Saturday to "evaluate the nation's defense preparedness," he said.

Announcing the exercise plan, Yi who concurrently serves as the government spokesman, said that today's war has no front-line or rear areas and is carried out indiscriminately for mass slaughter. Yi said North Korea, while responding to the South-North dialogue, is bent on a military buildup with forward deployment of large troops and introduction of the Soviet-built MIG23 fighters, he said.

In the face of North Korea's military threat, he said, the nation must establish a greater security consciousness along with watertight combat preparedness.

Particularly, North Korea is now preoccupied with the nation's hosting of the '86 Asian Games and '88 Seoul Olympics and is attempting to disturb the Games recklessly, he said. In this sense, the next two to three years will be the most crucial period in terms of the nation's security, the minister stressed.

Minister Yi said that during the exercise period, military operations to crush attacks from the potential enemy, traffic control, nationwide blackout drill and night curfew drill will be conducted.

KOREA HERALD STRESSES CITIZENS' DEFENSE READINESS

SK200054 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Aug 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Ulchi 85 Exercise"]

[Text] An important lesson to be learned from the Korean War is that the best way to prevent war lies in maintaining sufficient deterrence to dissuade any potential aggressor from starting a war. This is true of the present reality, given the aggressive scheme the North Korean Communists are apparently plotting to gain what they unsuccessfully sought when they triggered the Korean War in 1950.

Thus we should not show any vulnerabilities to the Northern Communists if we hope to avoid another war. Such is the best way of having the current inter-Korean dialogue produce successful results. The annual six-day command post exercise (CPX) began yesterday involving the participation of civil and military units.

Curfew, blackout and traffic exercises are scheduled during the drill, called Ulchi 85. All citizens must readily comply with the exercise as readiness is our best defense against catastrophe. Some among us may be inclined to forget the stark realities that still face our country. But it must be emphasized that what has heretofore discouraged Pyongyang from unleashing another war is our military and civil preparedness.

Therefore, the ongoing exercise must serve as an occasion for keeping us always aware of our national security priorities. In light of our country's unique situation, this is the surest way of preserving peace.

PAPER ATTACKS U.S. PRESSURE FOR MARKET OPENING

SK200051 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Aug 85 p 4

[Editorial: "ROK-US Trade Friction"]

[Text] It has been reported that a seven-member U.S. Senate delegation, led by majority leader Robert Dole, pressed over the weekend for more concrete and speedy Korean action to open up the country's markets to such American exports as cigarettes and computers, and to services like insurance and banking.

The delegation was also said to have asked for stepped-up Korean action to protect American intellectual property rights and copyrights when they met with Korean Government and parliamentary leaders during a three-day stay here till Sunday.

Trade friction between the two countries is feared to continue until the trade partners fully understand each other's difficulties in opening up markets and the precise causes of trade deficits each suffers.

While Korea is doing its best to open its markets despite various domestic problems, the United States is strengthening its import restrictions on various competitive Korean products such as color TVs, footwear and steel goods. The U.S. is heightening pressures for opening Korean markets to its exports on the grounds that last year it suffered a \$3.6 billion deficit in trade with Korea. However, the aggregate trade balance between the two allies, including American military supplies, is quite another thing.

Korea has had to bear a heavy defense burden accounting for 6 percent of its GNP, even while suffering from enormous deficits in its trade account, especially with Japan.

It is suggested that the United States redouble its efforts to overcome its economic difficulties by reducing its massive fiscal deficits and by restructuring its industries, based on international competitiveness, for instance.

PARTIES AGREE 'IN PRINCIPLE' ON SPECIAL SESSION

SK201120 Seoul YONHAP in English 1049 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 20 (YONHAP) -- Leaders of South Korea's three major political parties Tuesday agreed on principle to jointly convoke a special National Assembly session late this month.

At the invitation of Assembly Speaker Yi Chae-hyong, Chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party No Tae-u, President of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party Yi Min-u and president of the minor opposition Korea National Party Yi Man-sop met at the speaker's office here to discuss the proposed convening of the 127th extra house session and other political matters.

During the hour-long meeting, the three political leaders also agreed to entrust the detailed scheduling of the upcoming special house session to floor leaders of the three parties. According to the agreement, the proposed special session is likely to be convened around Aug. 24 and last 10 days, a political source said. The session is expected to take up livelihood issues and to act on a supplementary budget bill for this year, the source said.

GOVERNMENT TO DEAL STERNLY WITH 'ANTINATIONAL' MOVES

SK200808 Seoul YONHAP in English 0525 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 20 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government would not hesitate to take resolute measures against anti-national and anti-social movements involving certain segments of society, including radical students, Information and Culture Minister Yi Won-hong said Tuesday.

Speaking at a luncheon meeting at the Seoul Foreign Correspondents Club here, Yi said that the government has no choice but to take resolute actions to prevent some radical students from repudiating the liberal democratic system and from trying to overthrow the government through violent revolution. "If some segments of society were allowed to build up subversive forces by taking advantage of our free and open society, this would be no different from opening the back door to communism," Yi noted. "It should be obvious to all that we cannot idly stand by while campus unrest reaches a point in which national survival is jeopardized and our efforts to maintain and develop liberal democracy are hindered," Yi added. He said that Korea and her people are experiencing considerable political, cultural and economic dilemmas as the nation tries to cross the threshold into the developed world.

The minister warned that one would be blind to a real danger if he denied that the so-called Minjung (populist) cultural movement that permeates some segments of society has provided fertile soil for leftist radicalism among students. The government and citizenry must develop strength and wisdom to triumph over all possible trials and challenges that face Korea, and to ensure a peaceful change of government in 1988, he added. This should mark a major milestone in democratic development in Korea, which is the only path to national survival, he said.

Yi said that the North Korean regime has not only stuck to its strategy of forcefully unifying Korea under the communist system it adopted upon its founding in 1948, but it has also perfected its readiness for all-out military mobilization.

After the 1988 Seoul Olympics, Korea's international status will have risen to such a height that Pyongyang will not possibly be able to rival the South, Yi predicted. "The North Korean communists are now desperately trying to internally subvert the Republic in order to create a decisive moment for carrying out their long-standing scheme against the South," he said. "In spite of the tense security situation, the Republic has achieved remarkable progress in democratic development in recent years," Yi added.

The tremendous progress that Korea has made since the inauguration of the Fifth Republic is reflected in the guarantees of basic human rights, in the emergence of a wide variety of active interest groups, in the efforts of the government and opposition to promote dialogue and compromise, and in the unfaltering process of developing and reinforcing democratic institutions. "I believe that Korea is an Asian model for political development by any standard or yardstick," the minister said.

STEPS STUDIED TO PREVENT FUTURE CAMPUS VIOLENCE

SK200035 Seoul THE KOREA HFRALD in English 20 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] As colleges and universities will soon reopen classes following the end of summer vacation, the Ministry of Education and law-enforcement authorities are busy mapping out plans to cope with the possible resumption of campus disturbances.

Education experts believe that campus disturbances will be considerable in the new semester, now that the legislation of the controversial campus stabilization law has been postponed. Police said student demonstrations and rallies will be dealt with sternly by mobilizing riot police.

Pak Pae-kun, director general of the National Police, was quoted as saying yesterday police will not "sit idly by" should campuses be used as a base of violence of political struggle by some students. "If demonstrations and rallies are extremely violent, police forces will move into the campus to quell them, even without the request of school authorities," Pak said. He added that police will also intervene if students occupy the offices of their deans or presidents, as some students did during the first semester. "This is because campuses are not immune to the rule of law."

The Ministry of Justice and the prosecution are also determined to continuously deal resolutely with law violators since the legislation of the campus stabilization law is being delayed. The proposed law was originally aimed at sending radical students to reorientation workshops. Pros and cons were expressed among the general public, and the government and the ruling political party decided to take time to reflect the public consensus in the proposed law. "Students who play the leading role in disturbances will have to be arrested for severe punishment," a Justice Ministry official said.

Meanwhile, officials at the Ministry of Education believe that the tendency for students to lean toward leftist ideology will be curtailed in the new semester because of public criticism, but they said they are fearful that demonstrations and other disturbances will occur as usual.

Under this belief, the ministry has instructed colleges and universities to work out measures designed to prevent campus disturbances as much as possible. The ministry also instructed them to organize parent councils as a means of counseling and guiding students, discourage students from staying inside the campus following the day's lectures and prevent students from setting up signboards. They were also instructed to check out those students who make fire bombs or other articles for use in violent rallies.

IDEOLOGY EDUCATION IN HIGH SCHOOLS TO BE REINFORCED

SK200037 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] Minister of Education Son Chae-sok emphasized yesterday that ideology education should be reinforced for students of middle and high schools.

Pointing out that the influence of leftist-ideology is considerable among college students and that teachers should reflect on this phenomenon, the minister said, "ideology education should be increased for primary, middle and high school students to convince them that democracy is the only system guaranteeing a decent life for us all." Son made the remarks in a speech at a meeting of superintendents of city and provincial boards of education. The meeting was held at the ministry to discuss how to effectively guide students in the new semester.

He said it must be remembered that college students of today were high school students just a few years ago. In view of the fact that personal character does not form in a day or two, the education minister added that it is safe to say that problems of colleges and universities are also those of primary, middle and high schools. He advised the superintendents to conduct the ideology education with the help of those people in their respective areas who have experienced the Pyongyang-triggered Korean War.

The ministry said it will supply reference materials concerning communism to primary, middle and high schools by the end of this week.

Commenting on the publication of the controversial "Minjung Kyoyuk (Education for Masses)" magazine, he said contents of articles to those printed materials used by some college students as ideology study textbooks. "It is all the more shocking that the articles were written by some teachers whose job is to educate students at sensitive ages," he said.

Police arrested three of those teachers who contributed articles to the monthly on charges of violation the National Security Law. They were suspected of having fanned class consciousness and denied the capitalist system in their articles.

KOREA TIMES WELCOMES CHON'S CAMPUS LAW DECISION

SK200048 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Aug 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Display of Flexibility"]

[Text] The government decision over the weekend to shelve the controversial legislation of a campus stabilization law is meaningful not only for its effect of averting an all too obvious political confrontation over the bill, but also for its proving the worth of earnest political dialogue.

The decision was made by President Chon Tu-hwan at the eleventh hour to defuse the tense and precarious political situation created over the projected campus law, which had been feared to widen a polarization of views in the political arena and among the people at large. What is noteworthy is the fact that the President disclosed the shift in the legislation scheme, immediately following his consecutive meetings with the heads of the two opposition parties, the New Korea Democratic Party and the Korea National Party, who both voiced strong objection to the law.

Though a decision of that magnitude falls under the presidential prerogative, the process leading to the change in the governmental approach denotes the overriding need and usefulness of sincere dialogue among political leaders -- and, for that matter, among differing interest groups. Also notable in this vein is the emphasis given by the President on the necessity of mustering a national consensus in dealing with an issue like the campus law legislation, which potentially has widespread impact and far-reaching implications for the nation's higher education and sociopolitical life as well.

By many indications, the presidential decision to defer the legislation was apparently a surprise to most leading figures of both the administration and the ruling Democratic Justice Party, who were jointly resolved to push the campus bill through the National Assembly in a special session this month, preceding the start of the fall semester at colleges in September.

The surprising nature in the sudden change of plans added some weight to the deferment decision, which eloquently displayed flexibility on the part of the government in tackling the sensitive student problem -- to the relief of those who were concerned about how the campus bill had been handled and its potential aftermath.

But then, the decision does not mean that the bill is scrapped, but that it would be legislated when needed. The government party has already made it known that the bill would be referred to the National Assembly during its regular session due to open in late September.

It is thus earnestly hoped that the campus situation, particularly student activism, will subside -- and related political and socioeconomic issues be set in order -- so as to preclude a renewed controversy on the campus law legislation.

To this end, all parties concerned -- the government and opposition camps, as well as school administrators and students -- are called upon to do their best in tranquilizing the situation for their own sake and for the national well-being.

NEW STEPS CALL FOR DISMISSAL OF LABOR ACTIVISTS

SK200042 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] Those who gain employment with the purpose of instigating labor disputes at workplaces after falsifying their academic or other personal backgrounds will face dismissal, a Ministry of Labor official said yesterday. He said third parties who incite disputes between labor and management will be arrested. Those steps are contained in the labor measures worked out by the ministry to cope with labor conflicts, which are expected to mount during the second half of this year, the official said.

The ministry measures, which will go into force from next month, came in anticipation that disguised employees dismissed in the first half of this year will attempt to get jobs again to instigate labor disputes or mastermind conflicts behind the scenes.

The official said that the ministry will encourage industries to put the phrase stipulating legal dismissal of those who find employment after falsifying major personal facts into company regulations. The ministry will call also on employers to strengthen personal interviews and screening of documents when they employ new workers in an effort to prevent student activists from seeking manual jobs after lying about background.

The official said that the controversial "disguised" employees will be transferred to clerical or managerial jobs after being given proper guidance so that they might no longer organize hard-line conflicts involving production-line workers. Those disguised workers who refuse to be transferred will be dismissed on charges of violating company regulations.

The ministry will strictly ban social, religious or labor organizations from intervening in labor disputes. The government will arrest those who make use of labor disputes for purposes other than seeking to increase the welfare of workers.

In an effort to forestall labor disputes, the ministry will encourage industries to settle wage negotiations as soon as possible and to increase wages and other benefits for employees. The ministry will also urge employers not to lay off their employees illegally.

The official said that employers who cause labor disputes by neglecting the welfare of workers or violating labor regulations will face stern sanctions.

INDOCHINESE STAND EXPLAINED IN MOSCOW, BEIJING

BK191408 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1216 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 19 -- The 11th conference of the foreign ministers of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam reflected the earnest desire of the three peoples of Indochina to live in peace, friendship and good neighbourhood with all other nations in Southeast Asia, said Uch Borit, Kampuchean charge d'affaires a.i. to the Soviet Union last Friday.

Speaking at a press conference held in the Soviet capital Uch Borit said the fixing of a date (1990) for the total withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea clearly proved the strength of the Kampuchean revolution and the irreversibility of the situation in Kampuchea.

In Beijing last Sunday Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Trong Vinh also gave a news conference on the same subject. He brought out the goodwill of the three Indochinese countries in seeking a political solution to the Kampuchean issue and stressed the principled stand and goodwill of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos in their relations with the People's Republic of China.

Another press conference was given in Paris last Saturday by Vietnamese Ambassador Ha Van Lau, who emphasized the decision to withdraw all Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea to start talks with various Khmer opposition groups or individuals to discuss national reconciliation on the basis of the elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot clique.

HUN SEN RECEIVES DEPARTING LAO ENVOY 16 AUGUST

BK170742 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0411 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 17 Aug (SPK) -- Lao Ambassador Thongpen Souklaseng yesterday afternoon took leave of Council of Ministers Chairman Hun Sen at the end of his diplomatic mission in Cambodia.

On this occasion, Chairman Hun Sen expressed appreciation for the efforts the Lao ambassador had made in accomplishing his diplomatic mission in Cambodia, greatly contributing to the consolidation of the militant solidarity between the two countries.

The Cambodian leader asked Thongpen Souklaseng to convey his profound gratitude to the party, government, and people of Laos for their consistent aid to the Cambodian people.

On his part, Thongpen Souklaseng deeply thanked the Cambodian party, government, and people for all the facilities they had accorded him for accomplishing his mission. He expressed satisfaction with the greater development experienced by the Cambodian revolution during the past 6 years, particularly the military victories of the recent dry season. On Lao-Cambodian relations, the Lao diplomat affirmed that thanks to the close cooperation between the two countries, the LPDR and the PRK have been developing steadily.

VONADK 'PRESS COMMUNIQUE' ON SRV ANNOUNCEMENT

BK200254 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 19 Aug 85

["Press communique" of Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea -- date not given]

[Text] 1. On 15 and 16 August, Nguyen Co Thach, foreign minister of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors and exterminators of the Cambodian race, declared once again -- perhaps for the 14th time -- that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors will withdraw all their aggressor forces by 1990. He added that if it is necessary, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors will take appropriate measures according to the situation -- that is, they would maintain their forces in Cambodia or send more reinforcements to Cambodia.

2. This clearly shows the true nature of the new declaration of the tricky diplomatic policy to mislead everyone about the withdrawal of Vietnamese enemy aggressor forces from Cambodia, because in reality this clearly shows that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors will not withdraw their aggressor forces from Cambodia.

3. The document of Nguyen Co Thach's declaration on the withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor forces from Cambodia is a trick to mislead international opinion before the convening of the 40th UN General Assembly session. This is the tradition and history of lies of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors. They have openly and shamelessly lied and misled everyone.

4. The true motive of the sending of hundreds of thousands of soldiers to attack and annex Cambodia followed the strategic and basic policy of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to swallow Cambodia, exterminate the Cambodian race, take over Cambodia, and make it a part of Vietnam. Therefore, there is no doubt about the Vietnamese enemy's tricky declaration on the withdrawal of its aggressor forces from Cambodia. On the contrary, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have sent tens of thousands of reinforcements every year from the southern and northern parts of Vietnam in order to pursue their activities against the resistance of the Cambodian people and Cambodian patriotic forces, which have fought and bogged them down in the past nearly 7 years.

Apart from their true nature regarding Cambodia, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors also have the strategic and expansionist ambitions to create their small, medium-size, and large Indochina federations. Furthermore, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors concluded a treaty with the Soviet Union in 1978. The Soviet Union has provided money and military material to the Vietnamese enemy aggressors with which to occupy Cambodia. The Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have allowed the Soviet Union to establish strategic military bases in Vietnam, especially at Cam Ranh and Da Nang, which are the military bases directly threatening Southeast Asia, the South China Sea, and the South Pacific.

Being well aware of all of this, the peoples throughout the world have no illusion about the repeated declarations by the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors on the withdrawal of their aggressor forces from Cambodia. Nobody is fooled by the tricky diplomatic maneuvers and the propaganda of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

5. The Cambodian people and the peoples throughout the world need peace. We all want an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia. We want the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to totally withdraw their forces from Cambodia so the Cambodian people can have self-determination. But up to now -- nearly 7 years already -- the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have stubbornly opposed the UN resolutions and the international community and they have continued their occupation of Cambodia.

In such a situation, the Cambodian people and the peoples throughout the world as well as the international organizations have no way other than to continue to unite, struggle with various forms, and pressure the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until eventually they are forced to withdraw all their aggressor forces from Cambodia.

VODK SAYS SRV PLANES BOMB KOMPONG SPEU VILLAGES

BK200354 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 19 Aug 85

["News commentary": "The Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors Use Aircraft To Bomb and Fire at our People's Villages in Thpong District, Killing an Inhabitant, Wounding 5 Others, Killing 2 Head of Oxen, Wounding 3 Others, and Burning 5 Houses"]

[Text] On 29 July, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors used four aircraft to bomb and fire at our people's villages in Amleang commune, Thpong District, Kompong Speu, killing an inhabitant and wounding five others, killing two head of oxen and wounding two others, and burning five houses.

This is a new criminal and fascist act committed by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors against our innocent Cambodian people in addition to their systematic massacre of our people by using all types of weapons -- conventional weapons, famine, chemical weapons, and toxic gas. This clearly shows the true nature of the most criminal and savage acts of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to massacre our people and commit genocide against our Cambodian race. Moreover, it also shows clearly that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have been in a serious impasse, because they have been unable to do anything against our national army and guerrillas. On the contrary, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have been attacked more vigorously by our national army and guerrillas. Our combatants attacked the Vietnamese enemy near Phnom Penh. The Vietnamese were alarmed and declared the state of emergency in Phnom Penh. Therefore, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors used aircraft in such bombing to improve their defeated and difficult situation and to encourage their seriously demoralized soldiers.

Our entire people are outraged. We denounce and condemn the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' criminal and barbarous acts of using aircraft to bomb and massacre our innocent people. Our people are determined to unite and cooperate with our national army and guerrillas to struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are all driven from our Cambodian territory in order to put an end to the suffering of our people.

STATEMENT ON KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN USSR VISIT

BK200544 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 20 Aug 85

["Statement on visit to USSR by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihhan" -- date, issuing office not given]

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and the USSR Council of Ministers, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihhan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, will pay a friendship and working visit to the USSR at the end of August.

RADIO REJECTS THAI POSITION ON LOCAL LEVEL TALKS

BK191034 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Station correspondent's commentary: "Reasonal Proposal"]

[Text] Laos and Thailand are neighboring countries with more than 1,000 km of common border. The two countries have maintained friendly relations since ancient times. The two peoples have coexisted in harmony and have assisted each other in earning a living in a fraternal and neighborly manner. At present, although the two countries have maintained different political systems and, at times, there has been tension in the relations, the sentiments of the Lao and the Thai peoples have remained closely linked and cannot be separated. This is because the peoples of the two countries have historically maintained the common blood, religion, and lineage and have maintained similar culture and language. These fine, neighborly relations should be maintained and daily promoted and expanded to meet the aspiration of the two peoples, in particular those who live along the common border from north to south.

In the past years, for the sake of necessary, inseparable interests, the government and people of Laos have done everything possible in order to maintain, enhance, and strengthen the fine, traditional relations between the two peoples. It is regrettable that the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have acted in a way that runs counter to the aspirations of the peoples of Laos and Thailand. They have acted as enemies opposing and sabotaging the LPDR, destroying the fraternal Thai-Lao relations, and always creating tension along the border. They have unilaterally announced the closure of the border and have banned the transit of certain types of goods through the border with the intention of delaying the building of the new system in Laos. Worse still, they have even violated the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Laos in various ways. Such acts by the Thai side are the main cause of the daily deterioration of Lao-Thai relations. For the sake of the sentiments of the Lao and Thai peoples, who need to coexist peacefully now and in the future, the Lao side has practiced utmost restraint in order to avoid settling the issue through violence. Besides, when an adverse incident occurred, the Lao side always made persistent efforts to seek means to peacefully solve and put an end to the problem.

In its statement of 6 June 1985, the LPDR Government proposed that the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand appoint a delegation to hold talks with a delegation of the Lao Government in Bangkok or Vientiane to discuss means to resolve various problems of common interest with a view to improving and developing friendly relations between the two countries. Later, foreign ministers of Laos and Thailand exchanged letters and aides-memoire.

In its letter and aide-memoire handed over to the Thai side, the Lao side proposed that the Thai side resume consultations at the government level and that the local level be merely authorized to implement an agreement already agreed upon by governments of the two countries. In its reply, the Thai side even proposed that negotiations first be held between delegations of the two countries at the local level and that negotiations then be held at the government level. This is contrary to the other's proposal.

The Lao side's proposal is reasonable. This is because various problems in bilateral relations can be resolved only through talks at the government level. As for talks at the local level, they are merely aimed at seeking means to implement various issues that are already agreed upon in bilateral talks held at the government level. It is therefore considered that the Thai side's proposal for bilateral talks at the local level does not conform to international practice as normally carried out in solving a problem in relations between countries. As for the Thai side's proposal for talks at the local level, it does not conform with either the true situation or international practice. The local level can only resolve a problem on an exchange of visits between local peoples, an exchange of sports between localities, and an exchange of certain types of goods as agreed upon by the government level. Actually, these issues have been implemented and were discussed in the past. However, localities are not fully authorized to resolve or reach an agreement on a settlement of any major problem in relations between countries. This can be clearly seen through the actual practice of the Thai side -- it is the Bangkok government and not the local level at a border province which has made a decision on the banning of the transit of goods and on the closure or opening of the border between the two countries.

Therefore, the Thai side's proposal for talks between the two countries at the local level cannot resolve the major problem in relations with the two countries. It will only delay settlement of the problem related to the two countries, settlement of the problem which is being looked forward to by the peoples of the two countries as well as by public opinion in general.

VIENTIANE CRITICIZES THAI STAND ON BORDER TALKS

BK180924 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0530 GMT 16 Aug 85

["Talk": "Avoiding Talks Will Only Bring Great Loss to Thai and Lao Peoples"]

[Text] As everyone knows well, Thai-Lao relations are now being affected by the ultra-rightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles, who want to sabotage and completely destroy the time-honored fraternal and neighborly relations between the Thai and Lao peoples. Faced with this situation, the governments of the two countries must urgently meet and hold talks to quickly improve and normalize the fine relations between the two peoples in accordance with the spirit and content of the Thai-Lao and Lao-Thai joint communiques signed by the two governments in 1979. Yet, this essential need has not yet received any appropriate response, because the Thai Government is not heeding the Thai people's aspirations and legitimate interests. It is only making efforts to avoid talks and to systematically evade the Lao side's sincere proposals.

The Thai side's continued efforts to avoid the talks constitutes open contempt and betrayal of the Thai People. The Thai people of all strata, including intellectuals and students, are indignant at and becoming fed up with those sabotaging the spirit and content of the Thai-Lao joint communiques of 1979.

The Thai people and various progressive and justice-loving nations have the courage to speak the truth and express what they see and hear. For example, the foreign journalists and Thai reporters who visited the three Lao villages in Paklai District were able to tell who took the initiative to create tension between Thailand and Laos and who sent regular forces to invade and occupy Lao territory at the three villages. After being shamefully condemned by world opinion, these forces were withdrawn.

Despite being the victim of this act, the Lao side, keeping in mind the interests of the Thai and Lao peoples, has always taken the initiative to propose talks and send its delegation to Bangkok to hold talks with the Thai side to jointly resolve problems in a peaceful manner in accordance with international tradition. Despite the unilateral suspension of talks by the Thai side, the Lao side has continued to ask its Thai counterpart to return to the negotiating table.

The Lao Government's proposals, sincerity, and correct and reasonable acts have received broad support from the Thai people of all strata and from various countries in Southeast Asia. Various international organizations, including the United Nations, have supported the Lao side's proposals on the improvement and normalization of Thai-Lao relations. The Thai side's refusal to respond to the Lao side's correct proposals and its effort to avoid talks will only damage the Thai Government's prestige and the Thai people's confidence in it, arouse condemnation by progressive people in the international arena, and isolate it. Such acts will also create conditions for the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries to initiate untoward incidents to worsen the tense situation as in the case of the recent 9 August incident.

Apart from opposing the aspirations and interests of the Thai and Lao peoples, the attempt to delay or avoid negotiations will damage Thai-Lao relations, directly or indirectly. Moreover, the attempt will be tantamount to giving the green light to the ultra-rightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles and other reactionaries faithfully serving schemes of the imperialists and the international reactionaries to create tension, sabotage the trend toward peace and toward meetings between Indochina and ASEAN, and continue threatening peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world. As a result, the Thai and Lao peoples will be the victims forever.

NEW ENVOY TO GDR, ALBANIA RECEIVES CREDENTIALS

BK171416 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Vientiane, August 17 (KPL) -- Souphanouvong, president of the Lao PDR and of the PSA [Supreme People's Council], yesterday handed over credentials to the newly appointed ambassador of the Lao PDR to the GDR and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Vanhuang Vongvichit.

On this occasion President Souphanouvong gave additional instructions to the newly appointed ambassador in order to correctly implement foreign policy put forward by Lao People's Revolutionary Party. He also wished the ambassador success in his diplomatic mission thus to further strengthen the friendly relations and fraternal cooperation between the Lao PDR and the GDR as well as between the Lao PDR and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

PREM DISCUSSES MEETING WITH U.S. DELEGATION

BK191438 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] The delegation from the U.S. House of Representatives that is here to consult with Thailand about the U.S. textile bill has promised to find the best alternative for Thailand. Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon granted an interview with newsmen after the U.S. House delegation paid a courtesy call on him this afternoon at Government House. He said:

[Begin recording] I did not talk with them directly about the Jenkins Bill. I merely recalled ties between our two countries and told them the impact it has on us. I told them that our country has been doing two very important things concerning the refugee issue and the narcotics problem, not only for our benefit or theirs, but for all people in the world. We have been doing our best in these areas for the benefit of all countries. In so doing, we must have a lot of money and exert much effort. We earn money from selling our products. We want to make our country strong. We cannot do that if we cannot carry out trade. We asked them to try to understand that we have many commitments. They understood us and kept saying that they would try to find a way to minimize the impact on our country. I wished them success. [end recording]

SITTHI TELLS U.S. TEAM PROTECTIONISM HURTS ASEAN

BK200523 Bangkok THE NATION in English 20 Aug 85 p 17

[Text] Foreign Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila told a visiting U.S. congressional delegation last night that the very real potential for social and economic disruption of Thailand and ASEAN will inevitably weaken ASEAN's collective ability to advance the security and economy of Southeast Asia and the Pacific region, a region in which the U.S. shares vital economic, security and strategic interests.

In his prepared speech to the U.S. team, led by Sam Gibbons, chairman of the House Ways and Means Sub-committee, during dinner at Royal Orchid Sheraton Hotel, Sitthi said that the rising tide of protectionism especially in markets for key industrial products threatens not only to seriously impair but also reverse past economic progress thus far achieved by the open economies of Thailand and ASEAN.

The minister's speech referred to the adverse impact which the so-called Jenkins Bill pending congressional approval will have on Thailand and most ASEAN countries. Reflecting grave concern, the minister said he could not overemphasize the socio-economic effects on the ASEAN countries that would result from such a bill. In the case of Thailand, he said, the cutback resulting from the bill is nearly two-thirds of our textiles exports to the U.S., which would invariably and seriously affect the livelihood of 600,000 workers and their families or the equivalent of one quarter of our industrial work force.

The full, official text was not delivered in the original form, because, according to an informed source, Sitthi felt that the results of the talks earlier in the day with the U.S. congressional team turned out to be "better than had been expected."

"Such drastic cutbacks will permanently damage our industrial effort and along with it undo much of the progress we have thus far made in promoting the welfare and prosperity of our people," the minister said.

Thailand and ASEAN wish to urge the U.S. Congress to strongly oppose the bill not only because it violates internationally accepted principles of trade, the provisions of the Multi-Fibre Arrangement and existing bilateral agreements but also because it will seriously affect the economies of Thailand and ASEAN which are the U.S. closest friends and allies with whom the U.S. shares vital economic and security interests, he said.

"We have also endeavoured to follow U.S.-championed economic principles of free enterprise, and the promotion of economic growth through specialization and trade in open markets. Thailand, in particular, had moved away from the phase of import substitution into the phase of vigorous export promotion and have integrated ourselves to the world market. We embarked on this path of economic interdependence and reliance on open world markets with the optimism that the world economy under the guidance and leadership of the U.S. will be kept opened," the minister pointed out.

The minister stressed that in these pressing times of depressed commodity prices, high interest rates and rising debt burdens, the need to be assured of market access is stronger than ever.

At the same time, he said, Thailand and ASEAN fully understand the very serious economic problems facing the U.S. and the pressures that have mounted in Congress to find immediate and effective solutions.

"We are in full agreement with the U.S. conviction that the way to solve U.S. economic problems and the path to sustained world economic recovery lies with further liberalization of world trade. ASEAN has been an early supporter of the launching of a new round of multilateral trade negotiations," he said.

The minister said that Thailand and ASEAN believe that in working together in an atmosphere of friendship and within the existing multilateral framework, the many economic problems facing our countries will be solved to mutual satisfaction.

He pointed out that although ASEAN is fast becoming a very important trading partner of the U.S. and will become even more important, most of the U.S. economic problems, especially problems of trade, do not lie with ASEAN.

"Thailand and ASEAN are concerned that various measures arising in the U.S. are nonetheless having an adverse impact on our economies," he said.

The minister stressed that Thailand, in spite of her considerable economic progress, is still a poor country which shoulders many burdens. "Despite the poverty that still exists in Thailand, we have shown our commitment to humanitarian principles by shouldering the largest share of the refugee problem."

"We have also worked closely and effectively with the U.S. to successfully combat the drug problem. At the same time, we, as a front-line state, face a heavy burden in providing for our defence needs. We will not turn away from these responsibilities but the vital ingredient that would enable us to carry them out is a healthy economy," the minister said.

He reaffirmed that Thailand is always ready to respond to U.S. requests and accommodate its interests in all aspects of relations, and feels that the strength of friendship and the shared security interests must be fully reflected in the conduct of bilateral economic relations.

SRV ENVOY TERMS KHMER SANCTUARIES 'DANGER'

BK200117 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] During a press conference held at the Vietnamese Embassy yesterday afternoon, ambassador Tran Quang Co claimed that "sanctuaries on Thai soil" for the Kampuchean resistance not only constitute a block to any solution of the Kampuchean problem but also pose a "danger to Thailand."

While Thailand provides temporary shelter and assistance to Khmer civilians, mostly women and children brutally displaced by Vietnamese attacks along the border, the government has always maintained that no armed Kampuchean are allowed on Thai territory.

The Vietnamese diplomat added that Vietnam would "respect the territorial integrity of Thailand" and that the so-called sanctuaries should be "eliminated as part of a political solution" and not by military means.

The press conference was meant to publicise the communique issued in Phnom Penh at the end of a two day conference of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The ambassador also said that a high ranking American delegation led by Assistant Defence Secretary Richard Armitage will visit Hanoi on August 28-29th to discuss the issue of MIA's. The Americans have made very clear that the talks will concentrate on the MIA problem. In confirming this, the Vietnamese ambassador added: "America is a big nation with a lot of influence in this region" and such talks could serve to improve relations between Vietnam and the USA and contribute to peace and stability in the area.

Washington insists that the MIA question is strictly of a humanitarian nature and that its resolution will not change the U.S. view on the need for a just solution to the Kampuchean question.

COLUMNIST ANALYZES INDOCHINESE JOINT COMMUNIQUE

BK200141 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Aug 85 p 4

[By Jacques Bekaert]

[Text] There is at least something new in the communique issued at the end of the two-day conference of the Indochinese ministers held in Phnom Penh during August 15-16. It is written in a language that is within grasp. It does not blast too much the hegemonists and other "reactionary ruling circles." And it tries at least to tackle some of the important questions facing the region. The tone is probably newer than the content, but every bit helps and it certainly deserves to be examined carefully. It is without contradictions and this, in itself, makes it worth reading.

Probably the lesser point concerns the promised "total withdrawal" of the Vietnamese "volunteers" by 1990. Of course, it is easier said than done. It implies that the resistance should stop its activities and give up its struggle. And the communique leaves the door wide open for a return of the "volunteers" should anything goes wrong from Hanoi's point of view.

To proclaim, as does the communique, that "a general understanding has emerged whereby a genuine dialogue has to be initiated" to solve the problem of Kampuchea is not far from the truth. But the crucial point is: what kind of dialogue and between who and who?

"The communique wants to ease tensions," said Vietnamese Ambassador to Thailand Tran Quang Co during a press conference yesterday. Dialogue is certainly a good way to ease tensions. Besides, the fact that the People's Republic of Kampuchea has proclaimed the willingness to "start talks with various Khmer opposition groups or individuals in order to discuss the national reconciliation" is certainly welcoming in its formulation and general idea, but it would have been more forceful if it did not follow up the traditional need "to eliminate the genocidal Pol Pot clique."

Such formulation of course neglects the existence of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and omits one of the involved parties.

Not that we feel the moral or even political need to defend the Khmer Rouge. But they exist. And they have the benefit of a strong supporter: the People's Republic of China. The Khmer Rouge will not vanish because we want them to and there will be no real peace in Kampuchea unless China is also satisfied about her own security concerns.

The same paragraph in the communique explains that "the conference considers Malaysia's proposal on proximity talks to be an initiative that deserves examination." As far as we know, the proposal has suggested a dialogue between the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and Vietnam. The latter could bring with her own delegates members of the PRK. Where do you place the Khmer Rouge then? The Party of Democratic Kampuchea is a full member of the CGDK. It has troops, some of which are probably creating problems for Hanoi, and its controls people. I know that most of the universe would like to see Mr Saloth Sar a.k.a. Pol Pot go but you will not convince him or China that he should take a leave of absence by just claiming he has to be eliminated.

Maybe even the Indochinese ministers recognise the complexity of the issue when they declare that "the conference holds that it is important to know who should be the interlocutors who can (held direct or indirect talks) and that this question can be discussed between the ASEAN states and those of Indochina." This formulation is a bit vague and imprecise, but this in a sense leaves doors open.

In response to the question as to what the Indochinese foreign ministers mean by the "elimination of the Khmer Rouge," Ambassador Tan Quang Co said: "The PRK is realistic, reasonable and will act in the spirit of national reconciliation," adding that "their political and military structure should be disbanded." I doubt there is anything else Vietnam could say at this moment, publicly. It is not very new, for sure. It will be all the more important to see what Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has to tell his Indonesian colleague next week on the subject.

While one could easily dismiss the Phnom Penh communique as nothing really new, senior Khmer resistance leaders read it with attention and have at least noticed the more engaging tone of the text.

The general implication of the communique, as well as of the declaration by Ambassador Tran Quang Co, is still that the PRK is the only legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people.

We understand it would be impossible for them to say anything differently. It is a view which the CGDK will of course strongly oppose. The PRK's constitution, based on the Vietnamese model, certainly makes it unpalatable for a majority of Khmers. And its legitimacy is not recognised by the vast majority of nations. The idea of national reconciliation, one of the best hopes for the Kampuchean nation, carries in itself the idea of compromise from all sides. Let the Kampucheans decide what kind of regime they prefer. Could Vietnam and the PRK accept such a flexible attitude?

Talking to an AFP correspondent in Phnom Penh after the conference, Mr Nguyen Co Thach himself said the Vietnamese troops could stay longer than 1990 if the PRK could not ensure the security of the country. He also recognised that indeed the "guerrillas" were infiltrating the country more than before although he said they engaged less in military activities than previously. In the same line, Ambassador Tran Quang Co declared that by now the Khmer Rouge had lost some of their grips on the Tonle Sap area. Which meant the resistance was around the Tonle Sap. It certainly took Vietnam a while to admit that much.

In term of substance, the novelty of the Phnom Penh communique is fairly thin. But the language is rather new. It talks about the "opposition" and shows at least some desire to find some sort of a solution. Of course, at this stage it would be unrealistic to expect Vietnam or the PRK to abandon their previous positions. In politics little is given up in bright daylight. One should also remember that Hanoi is a master of negotiating without really giving anything substantial away. But what is going on in Kampuchea is a new situation for Hanoi. Vietnam badly needs to be able to concentrate its energy on the improvement of her own people. Should Vietnam sincerely want to talk, and talk without preconditions about every aspect of the Kampuchean drama, it would probably find most of the Khmers ready to engage in a serious dialogue.

PAPER ON PROSPECT OF CAMBODIA SETTLEMENT BY 1990

BK200252 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Aug 85 p 4

[Editorial: "A Smile on the Face of the Tiger?"]

[Text] For once we find ourselves in full agreement with the official organ of the Communist Party of Vietnam, NHAN DAN. Commenting recently about the situation in Kampuchea the newspaper proclaimed that "dialogue is the correct path" to put an end to the tragedy affecting the Khmer country and to bring peace and security to the region.

Hanoi claims that by 1990 its so-called "volunteer" troops will have completely withdrawn from Kampuchea. The communique issued at the end of the conference of the three foreign ministers of the Indochinese countries is written in a less arrogant tone than usual. Absent is the ritual heavy jargon that communist countries delight in using to obscure issues.

It all sounds very nice, very reassuring. It conveniently comes just a few weeks before the United Nations General Assembly once again votes on the Kampuchean resolution. It sounds fine, but is it new?

Complete withdrawal by 1990? The communique qualified this by declaring that should anyone take "advantage" of such a withdrawal "to undermine the peace and the security of Kampuchea" the PRK's government and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam "will consult each other and take appropriate measures."

This appears to mean that should the Khmer resistance stop fighting, then the Vietnamese troops would withdraw. In other words the resistance should abandon the struggle to free its country from a foreign presence. We are convinced that Hanoi would be more than happy to win without any more battles. But then what and who would guarantee to the Kampuchean people their freedom and independence?

Our Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, who has dedicated so much energy to the resolution of the Kampuchean problem, said during Sunday night's TV programme that a solution could be reached within the next two to four years. He has maybe few more reasons to be optimistic than his Vietnamese colleague. If the Phnom Penh communique shows at least the desire of Hanoi to look flexible; if attempts have been made to get in touch with Prince Sihanouk and if Hanoi is still so anxious to get rid of the Khmer Rouge then it could well be because the resistance is finally having an impact on the situation. If Prince Norodom Rannarit can visit a village inside Kampuchea (and not just at the border for that matter), if CGDK troops are operating not too far from Phnom Penh, it must send a message to Hanoi.

"Reality shows that the policy of confrontation has failed," wrote NHAN DAN in the same editorial, published last Saturday. Confrontation has certainly failed for Vietnam as its troops have been unable to eradicate the Khmer resistance. Vietnam also knows how fragile the People's Republic of Kampuchea is -- its own creation. In fact Hanoi knows it even better than we do.

So it is possible that Vietnam would like to talk, and it is quite understandable that at least some of the leadership in Hanoi is conscious of the waste of time human resources and energy consumed by the war in Kampuchea.

But if Hanoi is sincere, it must come up with something better than the "elimination of the Pol Pot genocidal clique," something that at least reflects a little more closely on the realities of the geo-political situation of the region.

Yes, the policy of confrontation has failed. And this is a kind of victory for the resistance. It should encourage it. Maybe 1990 could be the year of peace -- at least -- for Kampuchea. Providing, of course that everybody remains reasonable and realistic.

NEW HEADQUARTERS TO SUPPRESS KHMER RAIDS

BK200215 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Aug 85 p 3

[Excerpt] The Eastern Force has set up a new headquarters to take charge of suppression operations against armed Khmer resistance troopers who cross into Thailand on raids to rob villagers along the eastern border, Commander Maj-Gen San Siphon said yesterday. The unit, he said, will "deal seriously" with soldiers who had relatives among Khmer refugees.

These troopers usually came to visit their relatives at the border and used the opportunity to rob Thai villagers in the area, he said. "The Eastern Force will deal with them accordingly if they are ever found crossing into Thailand to rob the villagers," Maj-Gen San said.

NHAN DAN HAILS INDOCHINESE CONFERENCE PROPOSALS

BK170859 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Aug 85

[NHAN DAN 17 August editorial: "The Important Initiatives and Proposals of the Three Indochinese Countries"]

[Text] The 11th conference of the foreign ministers of Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam recently held in Phnom Penh, the capital of the PRK, is a new prominent event in the political life of the three peoples. This has won the attention of a broad section of public opinion in the region and the world.

Our people are happy about the results noted in the communique of the conference, a concise document that reflects the ever-improved situation of the Indochinese revolution while voicing the just stand and goodwill of the three fraternal countries that are struggling for peace and security in Southeast Asia as well as in all of Asia.

Continuing their irresistible advance, the three Indochinese peoples have entered this year -- the year 1985, a year that has many major national and international anniversary celebrations -- with many new, great praiseworthy successes. Overcoming numerous ordeals and difficulties created by the enemy, the people in each country are continuing to step up their national construction and defend their fatherland.

The border land-grabbing war and the multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the imperialists and other reactionary forces against the three peoples have been repeatedly dealt appropriate retaliatory blows. Their policy of confrontation appears doomed to failure.

The militant solidarity and the all-round cooperation among Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia and between the three Indochinese countries and the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries have been strengthened and profoundly developed with new qualities.

Of specific significance for the Indochinese situation are the resounding and comprehensive victories scored by the army and people of Cambodia, who have dealt deadly blows to the reactionary Khmer army remnants, built up the combat effectiveness of the Revolutionary People's Armed Forces and the efficiency of the administrative apparatus at all levels, and cared for the people's lives.

We note with elation that the conference of the foreign ministers of the three countries underscored this situation. On this basis, the PRK and the SRV decided that Vietnamese Army volunteer forces will pursue their yearly, gradual withdrawals from Cambodia and will conclude their total withdrawal by 1990.

The decision made by Cambodia and Vietnam on the deadline for the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia amounts to noting the wonderful achievements scored by the Cambodian people in rising from the dark days of genocide to master their own destiny, to affirming the effective contributions made by our people in their international obligation toward the fraternal Cambodian people, and to practically show the irreversible trend of the Cambodian situation. This decision has made our just cause even greater and has frustrated all the allegations of the hostile forces that are trying to distort the pure relations among the three Indochinese countries so they can use this as an excuse to justify their policy of confrontation.

Another important item of the Phnom Penh conference is the strong, earnest, and sincere voice of the three Indochinese countries regarding their desire to hold realistic dialogues to solve the question of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the Cambodian problem.

The foreign ministers of the three countries reiterated their 5-point proposal made on 8 January 1985, regarding this as a basis for realistic dialogue. At the same time, the three ministers scrupulously discussed various proposals of the ASEAN countries for direct or indirect talks and hoped to have a discussion with the ASEAN countries over the question of who will be interlocutors really capable of solving the problems.

The three ministers welcomed the coming meeting between the Indonesian foreign minister representing the ASEAN states and the Vietnamese foreign minister representing the Indochinese countries. They saw this as an appropriate opportunity to discuss problems relating to a political solution to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and to the Cambodian problem.

The desire for dialogue and the goodwill of our three countries were clearly reflected through the initiative listed in point 5 of the Phnom Penh communique. The conference regarded Malaysia's "proximity talks" proposal as an initiative worthy of consideration. For its part, the PRK declared that it is ready to hold talks with all Cambodian opposition groups or individuals to discuss the possibility of achieving national concord on the basis of eliminating the genocidal Pol Pot clique and to discuss the conduct of a general election following the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia. This initiative stems from the PRK's principled and humanitarian policy of national unity, thus paving the way for achieving national concord and rebuilding a country that has endured untold sufferings.

The Phnom Penh conference spoke of the stand and goodwill of the three Indochinese countries over relations with the United States, China, and Thailand. Vietnam, Laos, and even the PRK welcomed the holding of high-level talks with the U.S. side to basically resolve the question of American MIA's and to discuss other problems of mutual concern with the purpose of creating favorable conditions for the restoration of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The three Indochinese countries held that it is time to resume Sino-Vietnamese talks in order to normalize relations between the two countries as already suggested on various occasions by the Vietnamese side. They also regarded the restoration of relations of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia on the one side and China on the other as a very important factor for ensuring peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the rest of Asia.

The three countries hoped and expressed their readiness to build good-neighborly relations with Thailand and to sign a bilateral or multilateral treaty of noninter-vention, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity based on the existing borderlines, refraining from allowing their territories to be used against other countries, and peaceful coexistence.

For the sake of the collective peace and security in Asia, the Phnom Penh conference asserted its full support for Comrade Gorbachev's 29 July 1985 statement on the suspension of and ban on all nuclear arms tests as well as a new Soviet proposal for the consolidation of peace and security in Asia.

The 11th conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries is a significant contribution to the cause of peace and security in Southeast Asia and the rest of Asia. The proposal for dialogue -- an early and realistic dialogue -- for tackling all problems is the comprehensive content of the Phnom Penh communique. This is the only correct way compatible with the aspirations of all nations.

Those forces hostile to the three Indochinese peoples cannot deceive public opinion. This is because the just cause of the three countries is illuminating like sunlight. The Vietnamese Army volunteer forces will complete their withdrawal from Cambodia by the year 1990. The voice of the three countries is the voice of earnest desire for peace and stability in the region as well as in Asia as a whole.

Nobody of good conscience can think that the three countries were threatening somebody else when they declared the deadline for the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia and proposed dialogue between ASEAN and Indochina -- direct or indirect dialogue between the countries belonging to the two groupings; dialogue between opposition Cambodian individuals in order to achieve national concord on the basis of eliminating the genocidal Pol Pot clique; bilateral dialogue between the Indochinese countries on the one side and the United States, China, and Thailand on the other; dialogue between Asian countries on peace and security in the region; and so forth.

We are firmly convinced that the goodwill and constructive proposals of the conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries recently held in Phnom Penh will win widespread support from public opinion in Southeast Asia, Asia, and the world as a whole.

We hold that the contents of the Phnom Penh communique must receive careful consideration and positive response from the ASEAN side as well as from Beijing, Washington, and Bangkok authorities.

Facts show that the policy of confrontation has failed, that dialogue is the only correct way to be followed, and that there have existed conditions for holding realistic dialogue to bring about peace and stability in the region.

AAPSO CONFERENCE HELD IN HO CHI MINH CITY

Conference Opens 16 Aug

BK161550 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] The enlarged conference of the committee of the presidium of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization [AAPSO] on Asian security opened in Ho Chi Minh City on Friday with the participation of many delegations from Afro-Asian countries including Vietnam, the Soviet Union, and India.

The conference will discuss schemes and actions of imperialism and reactionaries against the independence, sovereignty, and security of all Asian nations -- which threaten peace and security in the region -- and will put forth orientations and measures for activities of the people's solidarity committees of all countries and AAPSO's telecommunication center in Asia.

Speeches Cited

BK190810 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] As reported earlier, the enlarged meeting of the AAPSO presidium committee on Asian security was opened in Ho Chi Minh City on Friday. Speaking at the opening session, (Sita Eisoa), deputy secretary general of the AAPSO, laid stress on the aims and importance of the meeting and the present serious and complicated situation in the world and the region. He stressed the deep feelings of the peoples in Asia, Africa, and the world as a whole toward the Vietnamese people's just struggle.

In her speech, Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh, Vietnamese head delegate and president of the AAPSO presidium committee on Asian security, said: In recent period, the United States has tried to turn ASEAN into a military bloc and a bridge linking Northeast Asia, ANZUS, and U.S. bases in the Indian Ocean. She also said the U.S. imperialists are attempting to open another theater of political and military confrontation against the Soviet Union, the socialist and other countries. Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh also hailed the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and countries in Asia and the Pacific aimed at establishing peace and stability in the region.

Meeting Ends 17 Aug

OW180943 Hanoi VNA in English 0756 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 17 -- The enlarged meeting of the AAPSO presidium committee on Asian security was closed in Ho Chi Minh City this afternoon after two days' sitting.

The meeting unanimously adopted the final communique which deals with the present situation in the world, especially in Asia and the Pacific, condemns the warlike policy pursued by U.S.-led imperialism and other reactionary forces, and urges the people in the world, especially in Asia and the Pacific, to coordinate their actions to step up the struggle for peace and security. The meeting acclaimed the persevering efforts of the governments of the three Indochinese countries expressed in their consecutive peace initiatives and proposals, especially the peace initiative put forth by the freshly-concluded conference of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in Phnom Penh. The meeting passed a program of actions for the two years ending 1986 and sent a message of greetings to the Vietnamese Government and people on the occasion of Vietnam's 40th national day and the 40th anniversary of the August revolution.

After the closing ceremony, a press conference on the meeting's results was held in the presence of Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh, vice president of the AAPSO and president of the AAPSO presidium committee on Asian security.

This morning, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach warmly received in Ho Chi Minh City delegations to the conference. He briefed his guests on Vietnam's policy of peace and its painstaking efforts to make Southeast Asia a region of peace, stability and cooperation.

A banquet was given at the Thong Nhat conference hall in Ho Chi Minh City this evening by the Vietnam committee to welcome the success of the conference.

THAI CRITICISM OF AIDING 'REACTIONARIES' NOTED

BK180911 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] According to the Thai press, an unprecedented debate took place on 20 July between Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and House of Representatives Deputy Songtham Panyadi over the Thai Government's sheltering and fostering of Cambodian reactionaries opposed to the Cambodian people. The Thai foreign minister defended this hostile policy while the national assemblyman opposed it.

The 21 July issues of the BANGKOK POST and SIAM RAT carried a report on this debate. Deputy Songtham asked: Is it not true that allowing various Cambodian groups to operate along the Thai-Cambodian border leads to military clashes? Doesn't this mean that we have interfered in another country's internal affairs? Songtham clearly pointed out: Weren't the violations attributed to Vietnam and cited by Foreign Minister Sitthi a result of Thailand's policy of actively supporting the Cambodian groups? Deputy Songtham also asked: Can Thailand stop allowing these groups to operate in Thailand?

Thailand's actions hurt its own interests. It is like letting a fox loose in one's own chicken coop.

LEADERS GREET AFGHAN INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

BK181625 Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 18 -- Vietnamese party and state leaders have extended their warmest greetings to their Afghan counterparts on the 66th independence day of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (August 19).

The message, jointly signed by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, Truong Chinh, president of the State Council, and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, was addressed to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and president of the Revolutionary Council, and Sultan Ali Keshtmand, president of the Council of Ministers. It says: "Over the past seven years since the triumph of the April Revolution, under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan headed by esteemed Comrade Babrak Karmal, the Afghan people with their tradition of ardent patriotism, intelligence and courage and with the great and effective assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have overcome many difficulties and trials, scoring considerable achievements in national construction and defence. The brilliant success of the recent PDPA national congress was an eloquent expression of the will and aspiration of the entire Afghan people who are closely uniting around the PDPA to firmly defend Afghanistan and make it a peaceful, prosperous and happy country. A comrade-in-arms of the Afghan people, the Vietnamese people greatly rejoice at the great achievements of the fraternal Afghan people.

"We highly value the peace initiatives of the party, government and people of Afghanistan aimed at easing tension in South and Southwest Asia.

"We are greatly elated at the fine development of the multifaceted cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries in the interests of the two nations, for the sake of peace and stability in Asia and the rest of the world.

"We wish the Afghan people many new and ever greater successes in the struggle to defend the gains of the April Revolution, and in national defence and construction.

"On this occasion, we express our sincere and profound gratitude to the party, government and people of Afghanistan for their strong support for the Vietnamese people's revolutionary struggle for the success of socialist construction and national defence."

The message wishes the militant solidarity, the friendship and cooperation between the two parties and peoples further consolidation and development.

LEADERS SPEAK ON SECURITY FORCE ANNIVERSARY

OW191642 Hanoi VNA in English 1536 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 19 -- A solemn meeting was held at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall here this morning to mark the 40th anniversary of the People's Public Security Force.

Present at the meeting were Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly and vice president of the State Council; Pham Hung, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of interior; Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and minister of national defence; Vo Chi Cong, and Nguyen Duc Tam, Political Bureau members and secretaries of the C.P.V. Central Committee; and Nguyen Co Thach, alternate Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and foreign minister; and others.

It was also attended by Revolutionary Commander Ramiro Valdes Menendez, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, vice-president of the State Council and the Council of Ministers and minister of interior; Senior Lieutenant General V.P. Pirozhkov, vice-chairman of the State Security Committee of the USSR; Lieutenant General Demidov, deputy minister of internal affairs of the USSR; Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the Secretariat of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and minister of interior; Khang Sarin, member of the Secretariat of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and minister of interior.

In his opening speech, Vo Chi Cong said that the Vietnam People's Public Security Force has over the past 40 years overcome all difficulties and hardships defending together with the entire people the national security and contributing to the struggle for national independence, freedom, reunification, socialist construction and defence.

Minister Pham Hung, in his commemorative speech, brought out the force's development and its fight against enemies, thus being worthy of a key force in defending the party, the national security and maintaining the social order. He pointed to the force's future tasks in foiling the enemy's multi-faceted war of sabotage against Vietnam.

National Assembly Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho then read the State Council's decision to confer the Gold Star order on the force.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong pinned the order on the force's traditional flag. He said: "Today is the glorious day of the Vietnam People's Public Security Force. This is the great honour and also the heavy task assigned for you by the party and the state."

Also on this occasion meetings were held in various provinces throughout the country to mark the anniversary.

NHAN DAN MARKS AUGUST REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

OW190821 Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 19 -- In an editorial today marking the 40th anniversary of the August Revolution in 1945, NHAN DAN calls on the entire Vietnamese people to bring the spirit of the August Revolution into the new struggle to build socialism and defend the socialist fatherland. "This day 40 years ago," the paper says, "hundreds of thousands of people side by side with the Liberation Armed Forces under the leadership of the Communist Party and President Ho Chi Minh, rose up in arms to seize power in Hanoi."

"Firmly grasping the opportunity offered by the Soviet victory over Hitler fascism and Japanese militarism, the Vietnamese people waged the August Revolution in 1945 in a very swift and well coordinated manner. It is a shining landmark of extreme importance in the history of Vietnam."

The paper goes on:

"By the simultaneous uprisings of the urban and rural people in combination with the revolutionary army, within only ten days, our people smashed the resistance of the Japanese occupationists before the armies of imperialist countries could move in. The August Revolution is the continuation of the Great October Revolution and direct outcome of the victories of the Soviet Union and socialism in World War Two. The victory of the August Revolution stemmed from the talented leadership of our party and the great President Ho Chi Minh and ushered in a new era, the era of national independence and socialism."

"Today," NHAN DAN goes on, "after four decades full of difficulties, hardships and trials, our nation has grown and matured, and we can affirm that any enemy who dares attack Vietnam will be defeated."

The paper continues:

"The cooperation and assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is a favourable and extremely important condition for the Vietnamese people's socialist construction. But each revolution must solve its own problems by its force. The socio-economic achievements recorded by our people through successive wars are great and pride-worthy. However to us, building a socialist economy and managing it in a way to ensure high economic effectiveness is a very new and extremely difficult work."

"Promoting the spirit of the August Revolution, our entire party and people are resolved to win new successes in national construction and the building of our socialist fatherland," NHAN DAN concludes.

AUSTRALIA

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES MEASURES AGAINST S. AFRICA

BK190955 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Australia is to introduce a range of economic measures against South Africa in response to what the federal government calls the unhelpful and negative approach to South Africa's problems by its leader, President Botha. The federal cabinet had already decided on a number of economic sanctions against South Africa last week, but had delayed further consideration until after President Botha's speech to the nation last Thursday.

President Botha said that South Africa would proceed at its own pace toward changing its apartheid system, and would not be pressured by outside forces. He agreed to talk with black leaders, but otherwise gave no sign of concessions to changing South Africa's racial policies.

Australia's foreign minister, Mr Hayden, said today that the cabinet was extremely disappointed with President Botha's speech and would proceed with a number of measures. Mr Hayden said Australia's trade commission in South Africa would be closed from the end of next month, but diplomatic representation would be maintained.

The import and sale of South Africa's gold coin -- the Krugerrand -- would be banned. All new investment in South Africa by the Australian Government would be suspended except that needed to maintain diplomatic representation. Australian banks and other financial institutions would be asked to suspend making new loans to South African borrowers. Direct investments in Australia by the South African Government would be banned.

Mr Hayden said that under those set conditions, normal trade relations with South Africa would be maintained.

The government also decided to seek international sanctions against South Africa with a strategy to be presented to the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in October. A Radio Australia political correspondent in Canberra says the government's action cannot be described as tough, and that the moves are far short of those indicated in previous government statements.

SUHARTO JUSTIFIES 1975 INVASION OF EAST TIMOR

HK161536 Hong Kong AFP in English 1522 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Jakarta, Aug 16 (AFP) -- President Suharto today justified the Indonesian Army's 1975 invasion of the former Portuguese colony of East Timor in a speech marking the 40th anniversary of Indonesian independence.

The invasion was "a positive response to the people's movement in East Timor to set themselves free from the shackles of foreign colonialism," he said in the nationally televised address.

"If we accepted the aspirations of the East-Timor people to integrate themselves with their own nation, the Indonesian nation, then those also were steps taken in the context of abolishing colonialism, in conformity with the aspiration of the struggle of the Indonesian nation and other nations in the world in general," he said.

"With a great sense of pride today, we can see the progress the people of East Timor have made, now that they have been implementing development for 10 years together with their brothers of the same nation and homeland in other parts of the country," he added.

Indonesia unilaterally declared East Timor as its 27th province in 1976. But the United Nations has not yet recognized Indonesia's sovereignty over the territory, which lies at the southeastern tip of the Indonesian archipelago.

Jakarta-based diplomats noted that the president's reference to East Timor was unprecedented, and speculated that it might reflect government hopes that U.N. recognition was imminent.

Since the beginning of the war between the Indonesian Army and the East Timor Independence Liberation Front (Fretilin) in 1975, Amnesty International estimates that 200,000 people have died. Jakarta puts the toll at 40,000.

PRC TRADE GROUP SHOWS INTEREST IN PLANE PURCHASE

BK161306 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] The PRC is interested in purchasing aircraft produced by the Nurtanio aviation plant in Bandung. The aircraft will be used as passenger and cargo planes. Suwondo, general manager of the Nurtanio aviation plant, said this in Bandung yesterday after receiving the PRC trade delegation led by Wang Yaoting.

He said that the PRC is interested in buying the [word indistinct] and the Super Puma 332 planes produced by the Nurtanio plant. According to Suwondo, Indonesia has thus far sold five aircraft to Thailand, which will use them for artificial rain-making. The aviation plant will soon sell two [word indistinct] transport planes.

MALAYSIA

MAHATHIR CAUTIONS POLITICIANS TO AVOID RACE

BK171321 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir has cautioned all Barisan Nasional leaders including those from the MCA [Malaysian Chinese Association] against giving any speeches that could cause racial tension as a result of what they say. At the same time, he stressed that the press should also be careful regarding what it writes and prints as it is important not to arouse feelings in a multiracial country like Malaysia.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir was replying to a question by a reporter at a news conference called after chairing the Barisan Nasional Supreme Council meeting Kuala Lumpur. The reporter claimed that recent speeches by certain leaders of the Barisan Nasional component parties had racial overtones.

18-MONTH OLD CHINESE PARTY CRISIS CONTINUES

Housing Minister Removed

BK171057 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir has informed Datuk Dr Neo that his post as the minister of housing and local government had been terminated with effect from yesterday. The letter was handed over to Datuk Dr Neo this morning.

The 18-month old MCA [Malaysian Chinese Association] crisis originated from the discovery of a large number of phantom members and subsequently 14 party leaders led by the Tan Koon Swan faction were dismissed from the party following their disclosure of such nonexistent members. The BN [Barisan Nasional] Supreme Council meeting was postponed. The BN Supreme Council meeting has (?changed) from its position on the application of Parti Bersatu Sabah to join the BN.

In another development, former Sabah State Chief Minister Datuk Harris Salleh has announced his resignation as a Berjaya member and member of parliament for Ulu Padat constituency. He made the announcement in Tenom, Sabah today.

Party Remains in Coalition

BK170619 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] The Malaysian Chinese Association, MCA, remains in the ruling coalition government of Barisan Nasional, BN, following an undertaking it gave the coalition that its 18-month old party crisis will be resolved within 3 months, Barisan Nasional Deputy Chairman Datuk Musa Hitam told a news conference after a 2 and 1/2-hour meeting of the Barisan Nasional Supreme Council in Kuala Lumpur. MCA Acting President Datuk Dr Neo Yee Pan and Acting Deputy President Datuk Mak Hon Kam arrived for the meeting in one car almost an hour after it started.

MCA Endorses Acting President

BK171343 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] The MCA [Malaysian Chinese Association] Secretary General Dr Tan Tiong Hong says the MCA Central Committee has fully endorsed Datuk Mak Hon Kam as acting president with the concurrence of Datuk Dr Neo Yee Pan.

He said both Datuk Mak and Datuk Neo had undertaken to resolve the party's fight in the MCA. Datuk Mak and Datuk Dr Neo acted as the party's representatives at the Barisan Nasional Supreme Council meeting in Kuala Lumpur this morning.

Datuk Tan says the Central Committee also reaffirmed that it is in the interest of the MCA representing [word indistinct] of rights of the Malaysian Chinese. He adds that with the continued support of the community, guilds, and associations, the task of safeguarding the rights and position of the Malaysian Chinese will be (?evolved) effectively.

Mahathir Comments on Crisis

BK181322 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] The prime minister says the MCA [Malaysian Chinese Association] is no longer confined to the party but has become a Barisan Nasional problem. He told a gathering of UMNO [United Malays National Organization] at International Hotel in Kuala Lumpur that the Barisan Nasional needs a strong and united MCA to face the next general election. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir also briefed the gathering on current national issues including the increase in salaries claimed by civil servants.

UMNO Secretary General Datuk Sri Sanusi Janid later told newsmen that the prime minister has not made any proposal for the settlement of the MCA crisis as this would be tantamount to interfering in the affairs of MCA. However, Datuk Sri Sanusi said the gathering had expressed its concern over the possible negative effect if the crisis is to prolong.

Editorial Criticizes Infighting

BK171518 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 16 Aug 85 p 12

[Editorial: "A Final Solution?"]

[Text] For the past year-and-a-half, the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA] has been in a state of thrall. This crisis has dragged on like a bad soap-opera, occasionally trying to up its ratings through possibilities of compromise, through mediation, through threats of dire consequences. Every avenue explored, however, whether within the party or through the channels of the Barisan Nasional [BN], has ended at a cul-de-sac of intractability. Events have now reached a head, as it has become clear that the central conflict of the MCA is one of personalities, not politics.

It is almost irrelevant now to hark back to the phantom members issue of late 1983 as the bottom-line of the MCA dispute. This matter may have been the seed of conflict, but the true crisis that grew out of it was catalysed by the manner in which the issue was dealt with, not the issue itself. Establishing the validity or otherwise of the MCA's disputed membership lists was peripheralised, as questions of confidence and competence swiftly took precedence. It is in the nature of the game to expect that intimations of political mismanagement should spark opposition to the incumbent leadership; but it is very much a necessary part of the process of politics and of governance that such accusations be boldly confronted and rebutted -- if rebuttal is possible. Such has never been seen during the course of this crisis. Instead, the nation has been forced to bear witness to a distressing spectacle of clumsy political sleight-of-hand, with the MCA's Constitution being drawn into the fray and selectively interpreted to defend and attack the seats of leadership.

In short, the manner in which the MCA's nominal leadership has attempted to preserve its position appears to have all but wrecked the credibility of that very leadership. Ironically, it seems that the two pre-eminent rivals of the piece, Datuk Dr Neo Yee Pan and Mr Tan Koon Swan, have stood eyeball-to-eyeball against each other for so long that they seem to have ended up blinkered to the reality to the widespread damage their rivalry was doing to the party itself. And the protracted severity of the crisis has taken the matter far beyond the confines of the MCA and done harm to the cohesiveness of the Barisan Nasional, and the condition of the nation as a whole. Public disenchantment with the MCA has escalated. The Barisan leadership's suggestion last year that the MCA opt out of the ruling coalition until the crisis was resolved stunned the party into its now-worthless January "Agreement", but this lull in the proceedings has since turned out to have been the product of reaction, not action.

Enough is enough. The idea of the MCA, a party instrumental in the founding of this nation, being expelled from the Barisan Nasional is shuddering; an unthinkable prospect. But the question is: What possible difference would it make at this stage -- for the Chinese community, for the BN, for the nation itself -- if this eviscerated travesty of what the MCA should be ceased to exist as a pillar of the ruling coalition? This is the pass at which the MCA has arrived. If the party fails to pull itself together now, if leaders refuse to accept what is best for the MCA, the BN and the nation, then the cause of Chinese representation in the governance of Malaysia could come in for a hard knock.

Early Settlement 'Unlikely'

HK180800 Hong Kong AFP in English 0745 GMT 18 Aug 85

[By Mervin Nambiar]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Aug 18 (AFP) -- Prospects for early settlement of a leadership crisis in Malaysia's largest Chinese political party remained uncertain today, despite the dramatic sacking yesterday by Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad of a top Chinese cabinet minister.

Neo Yen Pan, acting Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA) president until a Central Committee coup led by his deputy Mak Hon Kam on Thursday, late yesterday asserted that he remained in control of the 400,000-strong party.

The 47-year-old former physics lecturer, who lost his job as housing and local government minister yesterday, has been facing mounting pressure to give up leadership of the MCA after failing to resolve a protracted dispute with his arch-rival, millionaire businessman Tan Koon Swan.

Mr. Neo said in a statement that he would not give up the party presidency because only party members could decide who should lead the MCA, Malaysia's oldest and largest Chinese political party. "For me to resign from my position (in the party) under pressure would only serve to compromise my conviction and commitment to this principle," he said.

Dr. Mahathir's ruling 11-party national front which met in emergency session to discuss the MCA crisis yesterday agreed to give the party, the front's second largest component, three months to put its house in order or temporarily quit the coalition.

If it does eventually quit the front, the MCA's departure will leave Malaysia's five million Chinese without a voice in government for the first time since Malayan independence in 1957, observers said.

Mr. Tan, now said to control the largest faction in the MCA, said that he and Mr. Mak decided at a two-hour meeting yesterday that a seven-member ad hoc committee set up in May should resume work immediately. It would finalise a list of party members and prepare for party elections before expiry of the three-month deadline. "I believe that only free and fair elections based on a genuine membership list will resolve the crisis," Mr. Tan said. Mr. Tan said that a sub-committee would be set up to study weaknesses of the present Constitution with a view to amending it at the next AGM (annual general meeting), he said.

MCA members have complained that too much power is vested in the presidency and that this weakness had compounded the MCA's problems.

Mr. Tan said he would continue talks with Mr. Mak, one of three MCA representatives still in the cabinet, tomorrow but declined to say whether he recognised the labour minister as party president. "I will support anyone who will bring the crisis to an end. Because of that we will support Mak but I hope others will join in the effort," he said.

Mr. Tan and Mr. Neo parted ways early last year when Mr. Tan, a highly successful businessman who was expected to challenge Mr. Neo for the presidency, accused the MCA leadership of padding the party's membership lists. They had inserted nonexistent or "phantom" members to improve their chances of re-election, he said.

Mr. Neo used his wide presidential powers to sack Mr. Tan and 13 of his supporters and refused to recognise an emergency meeting of party members which reinstated them.

All parties went to court early this year before turning to a senior front official Ghafar Baba, to mediate a settlement. Mr Ghafar, a vice-president in Dr. Mahathir's United Malays National Organisation (UMNO), heads the ad hoc committee that Mr. Tan and Mr. Mak are expected to turn to for a solution.

Observers said that Dr. Mahathir's unprecedented sacking of the leader of the front's second largest component underscored his anxiety to unite the MCA before national elections expected next year. The MCA has traditionally delivered the vital Chinese vote to the ruling national front. "In its battered state the MCA was of no use to anybody," the English language newspaper, THE NEW STRAITS TIMES, said in a page one commentary today.

But observers said that the high pressure ploy could fail if Mr. Neo refused to give up his office or share power with his rivals.

KEMP VOICES SUPPORT FOR ECONOMIC PROGRAMS

HK191323 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] A visiting J.S. representative expressed his support for the government's efforts in attaining the economic recovery and the anti-insurgency programs. American Congressman Jack Kemp assured the Philippines of his support during a courtesy call on President Marcos at Malacanang. Kemp, who was accompanied by Ambassador Stephen Bosworth, arrived yesterday at the start of a 5-nation Asian swing.

More on that report from Bert Marsupio.

[Begin Marsupio recording] The American lawmaker said he comes as a friend and as one who shared the [word indistinct] of friends of the U.S., particularly in Congress and the Reagan administration. He hoped to see the recovery of the Philippine economy.

The president, in reply, thanked Representative Kemp for his kind words and for the help extended by the U.S. Congress, noting that the latest [word indistinct] equipment was a compensation package as embodied in the just approved foreign aid bill. The president told Kemp, and I quote: We hope we will not give you any reason to regret.

In his talk with President Marcos, Representative Kemp lauded the government for adopting key programs designed to achieve self reliance and develop human resources, [passage indistinct], as well as efforts to lower taxes.

This is Bert Marsupio reporting from Malacanang. [end recording]

SUPREME COURT ASKED TO ORDER IMPEACHMENT HEARING

HK200400 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] The Supreme Court has been asked to compel the Batasan Committee on Justice, Human Rights, and Good Government to hear the impeachment charges against President Marcos. The clause was contained in a petition filed by lawyers Arturo de Castro and Prefecto Cagampang. They said the committee hastily dismissed the impeachment resolution without considering the evidence.

They said the committee is required to conduct the hearing because the 56 signatories to the resolution are more than the 1/5 membership required by law to initiate impeachment move. The Batasan has 176 seats. The lawyers asked the Supreme Court to order the committee to go on with the proceedings.

CASTRO DEFENDS ROMUALDEZ APPOINTMENT AS ENVOY

HK191245 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Acting Foreign Affairs Minister Pacifico Castro and MP Salvador Britanico today defended the designation of Leyte Governor Benjamin Romualdez as ambassador to the U.S. Castro cited the provisions of Executive Order No. 659, dated March 31, 1981, that support Romualdez' designation as an official envoy.

Britanico, on the other hand, said there is no culpable violation of the Constitution over Romualdez' appointment as Filipino diplomat. Britanico challenged the opposition to lodge their complaint against the designation of Romualdez as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary before the Supreme Court. He said the opposition should not just interpret themselves the provisions of the Constitution.

Tolentino Disagrees on Romualdez

HK200747 Dagupan City DZDL Radio in Tagalog 0445 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Excerpts] MP Arturo Tolentino said yesterday that there were indications of violating the Constitution in designating or appointing Leyte Governor Benjamin Romualdez as ambassador.

Tolentino explained that the Constitution strictly prohibited the appointment of an elected public official to a government position unless it was a cabinet position. According to Tolentino, this provision was violated in the case of Romualdez who, aside from being governor of Leyte, was also an elected member of parliament. He added that whatever dictionary one may use, the definitions of "designation" and "appointment" are one and the same.

According to Tolentino, Executive Order No 659 issued by the president on 3 March 1981 to legalize Romualdez' designation as ambassador is not sufficient to remedy or conceal the violation of the Constitution. He stressed that an executive order can never prevail over the Constitution, and that consenting to acts that are clearly prohibited in the Constitution was culpable violation of the Constitution.

U.S. WITNESSES NAMED ON AQUINO PLANE INCIDENT

HK191607 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 17 Aug 85 pp 1, 10

[By Olaf S. Giron]

[Text] The United States Embassy has identified the U.S. Air Force personnel whose depositions were sought by the Philippine Government to shed light on the controversial air scramble incident on Aug. 21, 1983, the day of the Aquino assassination.

Ambassador Stephen W. Bosworth, in a letter to acting Foreign Affairs Minister Pacifico A. Castro Wednesday, said three USAF officers and two noncommissioned servicemen were preparing sworn affidavits on "information concerning activities at Wallace and Villamor Air Stations" on that day. He identified the five men as Lt Col James Keys, Capt Marion Black, Capt Jessoe Moultry, S/Sgt David Hampton, and T/Sgt Wendell Austin. Their testimonies were taken down by Philippine consuls in the U.S. Bosworth said their statements will be delivered to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for transmittal to the Tanodbayan.

Tanodbayan Bernardo P. Fernandez had asked for the statements "to enable us to evaluate the same and determine if it has any relevance to the Aquino-Galman cases now pending trial before the Sandiganbayan."

Earlier, private prosecutor Lupino A. Lazaro, in a letter to the Tanodbayan, said his exchange of notes with the U.S. embassy "virtually confirmed the recent SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER expose that 'U.S. Airforce personnel were directed to vacate their respective posts at the Wallace and Villamor airbases' on Aug. 21, 1983 about the time that Senator Aquino came home..."

The USAF personnel's statements were expected to clarify an Aug. 21, 1983, logbook entry from Wallace Air Station in La Union which said that U.S. military personnel there were informed by Filipino counterparts that they have been ordered to "scramble and RPC [Expansion unknown] 1964 (aircraft inbound from Hong Kong) land at Basa AB whether or not that is their intention (Aquino)." Philippine Air Force chief Maj Gen Vicente Piccio was quoted as saying that the parenthetical notations had been "doctored by some quarters."

USAF officers formerly stationed here were quoted by the SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER as stating that Filipinos took control of radar scopes at Wallace and Villamor air stations, and tried to send the Americans out of the radar room at Wallace as they scrambled two jet fighters to intercept Aquino's plane. The officers reportedly said the attempt failed because the jets either missed the plane or their timing was off. Denying the allegations, Piccio said PAF jets were sent aloft that day but it was a "routine scramble and had nothing to do" with Aquino's plane which was coming in from Taipei.

Meanwhile, U.S. embassy spokesman Allan B. Croghan said that while the U.S. was exchanging notes with the Philippine Government on the recent meeting of Washington officials with Muslim rebel leaders, nothing will be released to the press, until probably next week. The MFA protested what it termed the "unusual" interest of State Department, Pentagon and National Security Council officials in meeting with representatives of the Moro National Liberation Front.

Trial Witness Charges Bribery

HK191259 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] A defense witness in the Aquino-Galman case claimed that he and his relatives had been persuaded by lawyer Rufino Lazaro to testify against the military in order to get some money. Vicente Galman, an uncle of Rolando Galman, alleged that, in the presence of Estelito Laxamana and Lino Parungao, Lazaro told him that it was easy to earn money if he would implicate the military.

Vicente was the 22d witness to say that the above incident occurred in February 1984, when Lazaro and his wife approached him. He also told the court that Lazaro wrote him, saying that Rolando's house in Bagong Silang, San Miguel, Bulacan, along with all its possessions were to be turned over to him, and that they must not be handed to anyone.

Prosecutor Arrested on Libel Charge

HK200441 Hong Kong AFP in English 0336 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Manila, Aug 20 (AFP) -- Police today arrested a private prosecutor in the Benigno Aquino case on a libel charge filed by Armed Forces chief General Fabian Ver, one of the 26 people on trial for the opposition leader's slaying. The arrest of Lupino Lazaro, lawyer of the family of Rolando Galman, a gangster claimed by the military to have shot Mr Aquino, came on the eve of the murder's second anniversary and over a year after the libel case was filed.

Gen Ver is seeking 100 million pesos (5.3 million dollars) in damages from Mr Lazaro over a magazine interview in which the lawyer linked the official to the August 21, 1983 slaying of Mr Aquino at Manila airport. Mr Lazaro is a deputized member of the prosecution panel which contends that Gen Ver, 24 other soldiers and a businessman were part of a military conspiracy to murder President Ferdinand Marcos top opponent.

The lawyer told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in a telephone interview from police headquarters in the Manila suburb of Pasay City, where he lives, that he would shortly post a bail bond of 1,800 pesos (97 dollars). He said the libel charge was filed against him at a journalist in Quezon City, also part of metropolitan Manila, in July 1984, three months before a fact-finding board implicated Gen Ver in the murder. Pasay police served the arrest warrant on him but he was uncertain where he would post bail.

The libel case arose from an article in the mass-circulation PANORAMA magazine, a supplement of the country's leading newspaper the BULLETIN TODAY.

Business tycoon Eduardo Cojuangco, a close friend of President Marcos, filed a separate 120 million peso (6.4 million dollar) libel suit against Mr Lazaro, who also implicated him in the magazine interview.

Mr Lazaro, one of the most colorful and controversial figures in the murder trial that began since February, said his arrest was "retaliation" for his recent expose on the plight of Roberta Masibay, a stepdaughter of Mr Galman who had refused to testify for the prosecution.

Mr Lazaro said Miss Masibay, 17, sought his custody and told him she had refused to testify because certain persons had falsely promised that she would see her missing mother Lina Galman if she did not take the witness stand.

The prosecution, which holds that Mr Galman was a slain military scapegoat, says his common-law wife was in the company of two of the accused in the Aquino case when she was last seen. She is feared to be dead by now.

VALENCIA ON OPPOSITION, CATHOLIC PRIESTS

HK190922 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0100 GMT 18 Aug 85

["Analysis of the News" by Teodoro Valencia]

[Text] The members of the opposition and some of their louder leaders are back to normal. They are now telling the president what he can do, what he cannot do, but all along, it's the president calling the shots. That's what the tune they dance to. For example, Eva Estrada Kalaw of the Liberal Party, addressing some Rotarians, said: There are only three alternatives left for President Marcos: 1) declare martial law; 2) resign; and 3) call for snap elections. As if to say that the president cannot continue running the government according to the Constitution and the laws of the Republic of the Philippines.

I think ex-Senator Eva Estrada Kalaw will be disappointed because the president is not going to do any of the three alternatives that she mentioned. And we leave it to the opposition to do their best to find out what they can really do to run the country, because the way they see it, the way they sound, they are running the president. They are telling him what to do. They dance to the music of the opposition.

I think this is a farce because these are not in accordance with the facts. Similarly, some priests that we know have positioned themselves as if they were saints. If they are not yet gods, they try very hard to look saintly, to tell the people what to do with their lives, with politics, trying to run the affairs of the country from the pulpit. As if the people did not know. As if the Catholics themselves did not know that priests are not necessarily more saintly than their flocks.

It is true that they are ordained to perform the sacred rituals, that they have been given by the church certain prerogatives that lay members of the church do not enjoy, but it does not mean that they are more saintly. It also does not mean that they know better than most how to run this country, what politics to follow. And most of all, a good number run their churches as if they were personal properties. As if these churches were built by their money and not the money of the people who contributed it to make the churches where they are.

It's very difficult to follow the logic of events. For example, the members of the opposition in the Batasang Pambansa, according to Deputy Prime Minister Rono, almost bled their hands in applause to cheer member of parliament Arturo Tolentino of the KBL when Tolentino said that the resolution submitted by the opposition had merit, although they lacked form, and when he said that the action of the KBL in dismissing the petition for an investigation of the president leading to impeachment was thrown out. Yet, the same opposition is not presuming that Member of Parliament Raffy Recto did wrong in insisting that it was wrong to attach his signature to a document that he never signed.

Member of Parliament Antonio Cuenco of Cebu admitted that Mr Recto never signed the document that they presented to the Batasang Pambansa but he said that he presumed the signatures were valid when they were attached to the new document, because in substance, the old resolution and the new were more or less the same. But Mr Recto took exception to that, saying that he never meant to say and he could never have signed the document saying that he had personal knowledge of the culpable violation of the Constitution by President Marcos.

Mr Recto said that he believed with the opposition that the president should be impeached, but that he would never subscribe to the theory that members of the opposition, the leaders of the opposition, would do as they please or commit him to something he did not believe in.

I think that this is a very, very true example of a group fighting for independence abusing freedom, who deny freedom, even basic constitutional freedom to one of their own members. After all, Raffy Recto is not just a member of the opposition UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization]; he is a member of Parliament. He is the equal of the people who presumed that they have a right to do with him as they please and make him own things he does not believe in.

NEWSPAPER EDITOR ASSASSINATED IN MINDANAO

HK191233 Hong Kong AFP in English 1210 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Surigao, Philippines, Aug 19 (AFP) -- A community newspaper editor was shot dead here today, police said. He was the ninth Filipino journalist to be murdered this year. Joselito Paloma, 41, a vocal government critic and philosophy professor, was killed before dawn by men who riddled him with M-16 armalite rifles while he was in his car, police said. They said several suspects had been detained for questioning in this city in northern Mindanao Island some 700 kilometers (435 miles) south of Manila.

Mr Paloma was editor and publisher of the weekly English-language SURIGAO STAR and a vernacular newspaper. He also headed a local newsmen's association. In the central city of Cebu, Mr Paloma's father Jose said that the family suspected the military was behind the murder, but he gave no reason or proof for the suspicion.

In Manila, National Press Club President Antonio Maria Nieva said he was shocked to hear the news and noted that Mr Paloma was the ninth Filipino journalist to be murdered this year, and the 19th since 1979. "I think we have reached the point of no return," said Mr Nieva. The club has denounced what it described as an unmistakable pattern of slayings of newsmen critical of the government and military. The government and military deny any hand in the murders.

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